Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chron...

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 227 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1918.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" makes the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. ... & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,1[illegible]0,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bomaby.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do Honkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manilla	Taipeh Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING,

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, FORT, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	7,00,70,650/
PAID-UP CAPITAL	69,93,950/

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.B.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds..	Rs. 25,00 000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO, LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc. please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan
52, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE,

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co LTD
ESTABLISHED 1896

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed	Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about	Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about	Rs. 19,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings)
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
834, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,70,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Fire Insurance of every description accepted at lowest current rates.

For particulars and rates apply to:—
SECRETARIES,
9, Hamam Street, Fort,
Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED in all unrepresented districts.

VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION

FAREWELL VISITS TO BOMBAY.

My many cures have created a sensation but in answer to requests from patients and others, in October I start on a two months tour including Lucknow, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra and Delhi.

For particulars of WONDERFUL CURES please write

REV. G. R. WALTERS
M.L., B.A., T.C.D.
LONAVLA

"ESAALI"
OF
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY (EMPIRE BUILDING)
THE HOUSE FOR "SILKS OF VALUE"
Our stock contains a wonderful assortment of
DAINTY SILKS . .
FOR
DAINTY GARMENTS
TEXTURE—FASCINATING
COLOURING—DELIGHTFUL
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.
Grand Unique advantages offered to the intending purchasers of 5½% War Loan Bonds.
GO TO
THE INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LD.,
if you want to hit two birds with one stone and that in the MOST ECONOMICAL WAY.

YOU PURCHASE the 1928 5½ per cent War Loan Bond and you insure your life *gratis* at the same time simply by taking out the new War Loan Bond Policy of the EQUITABLE.

Some of the great and special advantages of the course are as follows:—

1. The Equitable will buy the Bonds for you.
2. You have not to pay the full price of the Bond you require, in a lump sum at once.
3. You pay by small, convenient quarterly, half-yearly or yearly instalments by way of premium.
4. These payments are spread over ten years.
5. The total sum thus paid by you in ten years is *considerably less* than the present issue price of the Bonds.
6. If you die even after paying only one yearly instalment (premium)—say Rs. 95—your family or your estate immediately gets a Bond worth Rs. 1,050 redeemable by the Government in September 1928, *without your family or your estate having to pay any further instalment.*
7. The Equitable rates of the above instalments are the lowest possible.
8. The above rates are even lower than the rates for an ordinary 10 years Endowment Assurance policy of the Company.
9. Equitable schemes will suit all sorts and conditions of men—the poor and the rich, the young and the aged alike.
10. Thus by simply taking out the Equitable policy you benefit your ownself, your family and your country in a very solid and lucrative way.

For full particulars apply immediately (stating your age and the face value of the bond you want to purchase) to the *India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd., 1, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.*

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BALES SATIN OF DINSHAW PETIT MILLS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th inst. at 2 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Pandya and Co., Solicitors for Seth Mirajmal Gajanan, at the shop of Seth Ramjivan Nivetia at No. 15 Vithalwadi, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Bhat Gordhandas Kalyanji:—

9 bales Satin of Dinshaw Petit Mills 6½ lbs.
8 bales Satin of Dinshaw Petit Mills 8 lbs.
11 bales Satin of Dinshaw Petit Mills 8½ lbs.
8 bales Satin of Dinshaw Petit Mills 9 lbs.
10 bales Satin of Dinshaw Petit Mills 9½ lbs.
5 bales Satin of Dinshaw Petit Mills 10 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES SHIRTINGS 2,000 FARRY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sha Vajechand Mulchand at his shop at Mangaldas Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Seth Javerchand Thackarsy:—

2 bales each 50 pieces Shirtings 2,000 Farry.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Chotalal Mangaldas at his shop at Chowk, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Sha Kantilal Lalbhai:—

Ex. S. S. "Selibis Maru."

15 bales each 30 pieces Japanese Sheetings No. Nine Dragoons.

AUCTION SALE OF [illegible]S.

THIS DAY, T[illegible] p.m. (S.T.), Me[illegible] Public A[illegible] nathds[illegible] Dhar[illegible] acc[illegible]

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medow Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 57 BALES CALENDAR SATIN OF CURRIMBHOY [illegible]

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Multani Gasiram Lalchand, at his godown at the ground floor of Badshah Building in Barbhaya Moholla and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Multani Mulchand Hemraj:—

57 bales Calendar Satin of Currimbhoy Mills as follows:—

11 bales, 6 lbs., No. 2825 or another.
2 bales, 6 lbs., No. 9011 or another.
13 bales, 6½ lbs., No. 2925 or another.
9 bales, 7½ lbs., No. 3125 or another.
1 bale, 8 lbs., No. 73 or another.
10 bales, 8 lbs., No. 3225 or another.
3 bales, 8½ lbs., No. 1001 or another.
8 bales, 7 lbs., No. 3025 or another.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GA[illegible]

Bombay, 24th Sept[illegible]

INVALUABL[illegible]
FOR EA[illegible]
If you have [illegible] of business of S[illegible] Guinea, Yarn, [illegible] Rice, Wheat, [illegible] will [illegible] recoup your lo[illegible] large [illegible] correct forecasts of Bull and [illegible] which we have received [illegible] certificates. We foretell the [illegible] by our large experience and b[illegible] Mantras. If you [illegible]

...words
...tional word
...
...are not received
...or insertion in the
...er.

...cements.—6 lines, Rs. 2
...sertion prepaid. Every additional
..., annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly. ...	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ...	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part Price List [illegible] on application. Telegrams: "Autoford" [illegible] Telephone 707.

[illegible]—Please order Rainy Season and Cold Weather, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, imported or acclimatised, Plants, etc., etc., from THE OUDH SEED STORES, Lucknow. Catalogue post-free. 1235

SITUATIONS VACANT,

WANTED—Smart LINOTYPE OPERATORS to work on piece-work system. Only qualified and competent men required. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—FIRST CLASS ENGINEER with full experience of machinery for Gin Factories in B. E. Africa. Apply with references to Messrs. CASSAM KARMALLY & Co., Khoja Mohla, Mandvi. 2012

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Hardworking, honest, MANAGER, good salary, everything found. Apply SHAHJAHAN HOTEL, Sitaram's Building, Crawford Market, Bombay. Security required. 2,006

WANTED—An experienced COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, must know Typewriting. Apply personally to HIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS, Baroymohola, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Out Fort. 1989

[illegible]ANTED—A MANAGER for the Branch [illegible] of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., to be [illegible]shortly in Bombay. Applications with [illegible] testimonials stating salary required [illegible]dressed to the MANAGER, Bank of [illegible]d., Baroda. 2007

[illegible]A competent HEAD CLERK [illegible]cal Mill, Hindus knowing [illegible] preferred. Salary according [illegible] Only those who are [illegible]ant with the working of [illegible]ts need apply with [illegible]Box No. 888, Advt. [illegible] 2001

[illegible]S of a trained [illegible]tired Upper Sub[illegible]ment of the Idar [illegible] of tank irriga[illegible]d. Applications [illegible]rience and pay [illegible]o the MEKH[illegible]agar. (A. P. 1788

WANTED.

[illegible]ED.

[illegible]NS for Gujrati, Eng[illegible]usic, by an experienced [illegible]pply Box No. 886, Advt. Dept., [illegible]ronicle." 1987

FOR SALE.

DARJEELING TEA—Nice flavoury Orange Pekoe, 5 lbs. per V.P.P. Rs. 5-8; Broken Pekoe 5 lbs. V.P.P. Rs. 4-14. Apply MANAGER, Happy Valley Tea Estate, P. O. Darjeeling. 1760

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING PAPER and Assorted Coloured INKS. Apply to Mr. T. S. PILLAY, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, 3, Medows Street Bombay.

FOR SALE.—About 1,500 square yards of pension and tax land at the junction of Sandhurst Bridge Road and Hughes Road, Chowpatti. Apply MHATRE'S ART STUDIO, Chowpatti, Bombay 7. 1929

FOR SALE—Slow speed DYNAMO, maker Rhodes Engineering Co., 110 vols., 32 amps, almost new. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum, Bombay. 1991

FOR SALE—15 tons FARINA (Potato Starch) best O. T. Quality. Price Rs. 32 per cwt. or near offer. Apply Box No. 892, "Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2019

MACHINE POLISHED-LADIS (SLABS) Tandur (white) Madras (black) FOR SALE. Large stock for immediate delivery, MARBLE FACTORY COMPANY, 1, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay. 1826

FOR SALE—LATHES, Sawmill, Agricultural and Ginning Machinery, Oil and Steam Engines, Boilers, etc. Scrap Iron, Mild Steel, etc. Enquiries solicited. Apply Box No. 787, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1554

FOR SALE.—One 20 H. P. 5 seater R. C. H. Car, recently very thoroughly overhauled and painted, Bosch Magneto, Zenith Carburettor, 3 new Tyres, new Seat Covers, car throughout in very perfect order. Rs. 5,000. Apply A. HYLAND, LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. 1928

FOR SALE—5 seated, 4 cylinder Pullman Car 20 H. P. 1917 Model Electric lights, self-starter, Magneto Zenith Carburettor, Light on Petrol and Tyres very little used. Owner leaving Bombay. Insurance paid up till August, 1919, any trial given. Price Rs. 6,000 or reasonable offers. Apply Box No. 889, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2004

FOR SALE—ELECTRIC MOTOR, brand new, A. C. current 20 H. P., 400 volts, 3 face, 50 cylinder complete. Price Rs. 5,000 and also one second hand 40 H. P. 220 volts; complete with three transformers for reducing voltage from 2,880 to 220 and other spare parts for motor and grids, now in use. Both of General Electric Co. N. Y. Apply Box No. 893, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2020

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—For Eurasians, at Sankli Street. Apply to ADARJI BYRAMJI DARUWALL, Sankli Street, Byculla. 2013

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms, facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A. W. RANE & CO., dealers in Leather and Canvas goods at Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, hereby gives Notice that one S. RANGRAO (SHANKAR RANGRAO), who was collecting money and purchasing goods on their behalf, is not now authorised to do so. Any person or persons dealing with the said S. Rangrao will do so at his or their risk.

A. W. RANE & CO.

2018

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Decent shops at the Junction of Warden and Nepean Sea road. Very attractive for Motor Show Rooms, Chemists, Tailors and others. For plan, elevation and changes see Haji Ahmed Oomer & Son. 229, Khoja Mohala (12 to 4) S. T. Post No. 3. 1874

NOTICE.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th September 1918, at 3 p.m., Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company made up to 30th June 1918, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
2. To sanction the purchase of one piece of land at Nagpur in partnership with other four Press Companies of that place and the purchase of another piece of land at Telgi.
3. To consider and pass a Resolution authorising the Board to erect or otherwise acquire another Cotton Press and Gin Factory for the Company at some place in India other than Ahmednagar, Amraoti, Akola, Nagpur, Bijapur and Bombay, whenever an opportunity presents itself.
4. To sanction a compassionate allowance to the widow of the factory hand at Bijapur, who was burnt while working in that Factory, and died from the effects of the burns.
5. To sanction the payment of one anna [illegible] and one anna per Bale [illegible]ssed at the Company's [illegible] War Relief Fund.
[illegible]place of those [illegible]ut are eligible [illegible]ensuing [illegible]hat [illegible]

[illegible]ber, 1918.

[illegible]DIA & Co.,
[illegible]nd Gajanand.

1999

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PETROL RATIONING.

IT IS NOTIFIED for information that any coupons still unused out of the allotment of the 1st September are still valid.

W. H. E. HOUGHTON,
Assistant Controller for Petrol.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1918. 2010

MUNICIPALTY OF BOMBAY,

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of Cloth Hessian Gunny will be received up to One p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 3rd day of October, 1918.

Form of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive it free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

E. J. HALE.
Municipal Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla,
Bombay, 23-9-1918. 2011

S. S. "CITY OF BENARES."

ARRIVED 23-9-1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that owing to an outbreak of fire on board, the steamer has been placed under General Average. Consignees of cargo are hereby requested to call at the Office of the undersigned to sign the Bond, declaring the value of the consignments and deposit 1 per cent. of the Invoice value with the undersigned as contribution towards General Average.

ED. BATES & SONS' AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.)
Home Street,
23rd September, 1918. 2016

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th October, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet made up to 30th day of June, 1918.
2nd—To declare a Dividend.
3rd—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th—To appoint Auditors for the year 1918-1919 and to fix their remuneration.
5th—To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By the order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st September, 1918.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th September, 1918 to 17th October, 1918, both days inclusive. 2002

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, 9th October, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet made up to 30th day of June, 1918.
2nd—To declare a Dividend.
3rd—To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th—To appoint Auditors for the year 1918-1919 and to fix their remuneration.
5th—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & COMPANY,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 20th September, 1918.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th September 1918 to the 17th October 1918, both days inclusive. 2017

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from our clients, Messrs. Mirzamal Gajanand, will sell off by Public Auction at 2 p.m (Bombay Time), on the 24th instant, at our clients' premises, situate at Nos 109-111, Dhunji Street, the following goods in one or more lots on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser. Gordhandas Cullianji:—

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.

9 bales Satin of Dinsha Petit Mills 6½ lb.
8 bales Satin of Dinsha Petit Mills 8 lb.
11 bales Satin of Dinsha Petit Mills 8½ lb.
8 bales Satin of Dinsha Petit Mills 9 lb.
10 bales Satin of Dinsha Petit Mills 9½ lb.
5 bales Satin of Dinsha Petit Mills 10 lb.

A deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase price will be required to be paid at the time of the sale, the balance to be paid within thr[illegible]s from the date of sale and the goo[illegible] delivery of from the vendor's

1999

LEGAL, NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership, heretofore subsisting between Mr. JEHANGIR P. MEDHORA and JAMSHEDJI C. KATELI, carrying on business as Mill Store Suppliers, General Merchants and Commission Agents at Borah Bazaar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, under the style of Jehangir Kateli & Co., has this day been DISSOLVED.

Dated the 23rd day of September, 1918.

S. E. BAMJI,
Vakil for Mr. Jehangir P. Medhora, a partner of the said firm.

2021

NOTICE.

SEALED OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned vacant Plot of land at Deolali in the Nasik District, belonging to the Trustees of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement. Offers must be sent before the 31st October to the undersigned. The Trustees will not be bound to accept any or the highest offer.

All that piece of vacant land in the Village of Vihit near Deolali, in Taluka Nasik, bearing Survey No. 21 and admeasuring 2 acres and 5½ gunthas and Survey No. 33 and admeasuring 9 acres and 17½ gunthas, total 11 acres and 23 gunthas, in respect whereof annual ground rent or tax of Rs. 25-8-0 and Rs. 1-2-9 as local fund is payable.

Bombay, 19th September, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Solicitors for the Trustees of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement, 1913.

1988

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND OF THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 10th day of September, 1918, presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Company to confirm the alterations of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 10th day of May, 1918, and subsequently confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 7th day of June, 1918, and which resolution runs as follows:—

"That the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company be amended as follows:—

1. By adding the following clause after clause (m) of the Memorandum of Association of the Company
'(mm) To deposit or lend moneys with or to Banks and banking concerns or firms of recognised standing without any security.'
2. By adding the following clause after Articles 106, Clause (c) of the Articles of Association
'(cc) To deposit or lend monies with or to Banks and banking concerns or firms of recognised standing without any security.'"

And Notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before His Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marten in Court, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October, 1918, and any person interested in the said Company whether as creditor or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alterations under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1918.

DEVIDAS H. KASABWALA,
for Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan,
Solicitors for the Company.

2014

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF CELEBRITIES
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10
LAST NIGHT OF
This Double 2-hour Bill
DR. RICHARD ROWE
in Magic, Art and Spiritualism
MYSTIC MORA
Hypnotist and Mesmerist
In all the Gems from their repertoire.
Also the thrilling 3-reel Drama.
"IN PEACE AND IN WAR"
A powerful topical Drama dealing with a problem of the present War.
PRICES FOR THE DOUBLE PROGRAMME
Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2.
Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.
OPENING TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P. M.
WHEELER AND DOLAN
will present the
All-American Vaudeville Co.
Direct from
NEW YORK CITY
including
RICHARD WHEELER & GERTRUDE DOLAN.
America's representative Dancers in a 1918 Offering of Characteristic Dances and Gowns.
EDWIN BARRY
America's Daintiest Comedienne
JACK AND SYLVERA
Great Western Novelty and,
ROSS SOBEL & MAURY STERNDALE
America's Syncopated Ragtime Fiends of the Piano and Violin.
A Regular American Vaudeville Show
9 COMPLETE ACTS 9
Full of American ZIP and PEP.
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
Prices:—Stall Rs. 3, D. Circle, Rs. 2.
Balcony Re 1, Gallery Ans 8 and Boxes from Rs. 36 and under.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
3rd complete change of Programme
PROGRAMME No. 3 TO-NIGHT at 9-30
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents
M. S. COWAN'S
Clever Company of Entertainers
"THE CAMEOS"
Including the Inimitable Comedian
ATHOL TIER
The Man with the Laughing Legs.
2nd REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
Saturday 28th at 5-30 p.m.
PLANS AT ROSE & Co. up to 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
3 Episodes.
"SOCIAL PIRATES."
Each Episode a complete story

THE EMPIRE
To-day 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Pathe Presents
A DRAMA OF PARISIAN LIFE
"Through Truth"
"Through Truth"
"Through Truth"
Played by a cast of the Leading French Stage.
IN SIX ACTS.
In addition to the above the latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
NEXT WEEK! NEXT WEEK!
A Magnificent Spectacle of the Sea
"LORELEI"
OR
"THE STORM MAIDEN"
Containing the most beautiful scenes ever screened.
250 DIVING CHORUS
AND
SWIMMING BALLET 250.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT!
SECOND INSTALMENT OF THE GREAT INDIAN SERIAL
THE EXILE OF SHRI RAMA
Parts 7 to 10.
Together with a full Programme.
Three Shows nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
6-30 GAIETY 10
8-30 Extra Cinema
THE GAIETY CO. Presents
VARIETIES
NEW SONGS AND CHORUSES
including
Pathe Gold Roster Play
THE GREATER WILL
Featuring
CYRIL MAUDE
Supported by an all star cast including
LOIS MEREDITH
Produced by the PRENO FEATUR FILM CO.
THE GREATER WILL
A Funny Comedy
BING BANG BIFF

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
TO-NIGHT
LAST WEEK OF
The Great Serial
"THE HIDDEN HAND"
Episode 14th & 15th.
Don't miss to see the sensational Finale.
PATHE'S HISTORY OF WAR
Chapter 25.
PATHES GAZETTE
Latest
SOUTHERN COLORADO
Travel
BEAT IT
One of Luke's best
Look out for
Future Big Announcements
Time 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Sat. and Sun. 5 p. m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p. m
POPULAR PRICES

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.
Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audits of Books of Firms undertaken.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
41 Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
WHEELER & DOLAN

"Without fear of contradiction it might be said of them that they have come, they have been seen, they have created a very favourable impression...."

"The show was lively, very American, and the performance all the way through was very clean, clever, novel, enjoyable, brimfull of vim and activity, and should not be missed."—"THE EMPIRE," Calcutta, 4th July 1918.

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENTS—"Wheeler Dolan and Company drew biggest crowd in years. Speed and class of the show delighted the audience."—"STATESMAN," Calcutta, 4th July 1918.

"AMERICAN VAUDEVILLE COMPANY. HUGE SUCCESS. It is no exaggeration to say that a show of this description has never visited Calcutta previously....."

"The entertainment is smart, bright and attractive and there is not a single dull moment from beginning to end....."

"Wheeler Dolan and Company have made good....."

"In the world of the Yanks, it is SOME SHOW."—"ENGLISHMAN," 5th July 1918.

THE MAJESTIC
TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.
To-night at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
SECOND INSTALMENT OF
MR. PATANKER'S MASTER-SERIAL
The Exile of Rama
Parts 4 and 5.
THE LITTLE FAT RASCAL
A two-reel LKO Comedy providing continuous laughter for twenty minutes and
The Universal Screen Magazine.
Special Show To-day at 5-15.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

The disturbance from Afghanistan in the Extreme north is giving a few falls of rain. The monsoon is rather less weak to-day. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Hyderabad and Madras, Deccan and local in North Punjab, Konkan, Bombay, Deccan and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Kashmir, Mysore and east Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair and Tavoy two inches, Khushab a half, Marmagoa two, Aurangabad one and a half, Hyderabad Deccan, Raichur and Madras one and a half, Masulipatam two.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Madras.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about twelve hundred miles away was recorded on Simla seismograph at fifteen hours thirty-eight minutes yesterday afternoon.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.848 Inch.
Temperature of Air	79 8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.0 ,,
Dew Point	74.6 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.843 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	84.1 ,,
Minimum do.	76.9 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE,SE NE.
Movement of Wind do. do.	65 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.36 Inches
Total fall during month	2.44 ,,
Do. do. year	34.83 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd Sept.....	0.62 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Sept.					Sept.				
Mon.	23	m	0 41	29	6	23	m	6 33	16	5
			0 45a	27	11			6 51a	13	10
Tues.	24	m	1 29	28	9	24	m	7 27	17	4
			1 29a	26	10			7 37a	14	6
Wed.	25	m	2 20	27	8	25	m	8 19	18	5
			2 16a	25	7			8 24a	15	7
Thur	26	m	3 15	27	6	26	m	9 22	19	6
			3 7a	25	7			9 18a	16	10
Fri.	27	m	10 41	28	8	27	m	4 18	16	0
			11 8a	29	2			4 49a	15	1
Sat.	28	m	5 40	25	11	28		0 32a	20	2
			6 39a	23	10					
Sun.	29	m	7 8	25	9	29	m	0 10	18	10
			7 18a	24	0			1 46a	19	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise:	Sunset.
Sept. 23 (Monday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 35m.
,, 24 (Tuesday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 34m.
,, 25 (Wednesday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 33m.
,, 26 (Thursday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 33m.
,, 27 (Friday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 33m.
,, 28 (Saturday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 31m.
,, 29 (Sunday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 30m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Sept. 5d. 4h, 18.7m. p.m.; First quarter 13d. 8h. 34.3m. p.m., Full Moon 20d 6h. 30.9m. p.m., Last quarter 27d. 10h 8.6m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 23rd September, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.12in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air has become damper in the extreme north while humidity is below the average in the rest of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature remains above the average at most places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in south Gujarat and Kathiawar. Night temperature is below the average at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Khandwa; night temperature is in defect at Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.23in. of rain and Mormugao 1.75in. Skies continue lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Malegaon has had 0.70in., Aurangabad 1.30in., Ahmednagar 0.24in., Poona 0.73in., Bijapur 0.56in., Nizamabad 0.13in. and Hyderabad 1.18in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in north Hyderabad. Day temperature is in excess at Malegaon and Nizamabad and in defect at Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and north-east Madras and local in the north Punjab, the Konkan, the Madras Deccan and south Malabar. There has thus been a slight increase of rain in amount and area in the Peninsula.

Some decrease of rain in the Peninsula appears probable except in the north-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY, the 23rd of September 1918.

STATIONS.	Temg. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd Sept.)	93.1	77.4	84	0	..	—0.01
Jask ..	98.5	79.0	95	0	..	—0.08
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd Sept.)	96.9	80 2	72	0	..	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	101 3	78.4	47	..	1.37	—3.45
Rawalpindi ..	92.6	68.1	88	0.12	13.76	—7.74
Lahore ..	96 8	72 0	53	..	6.97	—7.62
Hissar ..	96.5	70.6	66	..	6.61	—4.84
Ambala ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi ..	98.4	78.4	57	..	10.26	—15 13
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	99.4	73.7	53	..	11.88	—10.31
Mainpuri ..	95.4	76 3	53	..	14. 0	—17.2
Jhansi ..	99.4	75 5	53	..	15.82	—14.84
Cawnpore ..	96.7	72.8	64	..	25.44	—7.06
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	100.9	73.0	72	..	0	—2.17
Karachi ..	92.5	76.2	77	..	6.10	—5.88
Ajmer ..	89.6	76.6	58	..	5.63	—12 08
Jaipur ..	95.7	69.5	56	..	8.48	—13.41
Kotah ..	92.8	75 8	56	..	14.82	—9 21
Mount Abu ..	72.8	61.4	85	..	31.58	—19.84
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	91.0	78.3	63	..	2.77	—10.51
Dwarka ..	86.4	78 0	78	..	1.03	—12.47
Veraval ..	84.4	78.4	70	..	6.36	—11.83
Rajkot ..	95.7	69.6	62	..	8.27	—16.82
Bhavnagar Para	91.6	71.8	73	..	5 75	—15.54
Surat ..	90.2	74.7	70	..	15.18	—23.16
Ahmedabad ..	96.0	73.0	70	..	7.18	—20.02
Deesa ..	91.7	70.4	76	..	15.35	—7.01
Neemuch ..	87.7	68.6	73	..	18.74	—7. 9
Indore ..	87.9	66 3	76	..	45.87	—13.48
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	89.1	69.8	64	..	37.15	—11 36
Saugor ..	80.2	6 .7	63	..	51.17	—8.51
Hoshangabad ..	88 9	66 8	78	..	2558.7	—17.03
Khandwa ..	93 8	74.1	64	..	18.06	—12 67
Akola ..	93 9	76.2	60	..	9.98	—16.65
Amraoti ..	90 3	72.3	58	..	16.99	—10 89
Nagpur ..	93.2	73 0	55	..	37.50	—14.55
Chanda ..	92 7	75.2	89	0.08	35.27	—10.07
Raipur ..	92.9	75 5	67	..	80.4	+17.41
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	84.1	76 2	83	0.03	23.39	—4 18
Ratnaghi ..	84 3	74.5	83	0.23	51 64	—61.11
Marmagao ..	84.0	..	97	1.75	54.98	—29 84
Karwar ..	84.1	71.0	94	..	60.99	—46.78
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	95 2	68.0	69	0.70	5.69	—11.96
Ahmednagar ..	88.0	69 8	79	0.24	5.54	—11.11
Poona ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur ..	84.1	70.4	76	..	6.03	—11.72
Bijapur ..	80.1	6 .5	81	0.56	4 91	—7.71
Belgaum ..	81.3	64.5	94	..	18.19	—20 20
Aurangabad ..	90 9	64.8	89	1.30	6 77	—15.99
Nizamabad (Indur)	94.2	73.8	78	0. 3	16 31	—18 68
Hyderabad ..	88.6	70.4	86	1.18	14 84	—8.61
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	85.2	72.8	87	0.04	57 15	—49.19
Calicut ..	86 6	73.5	82	..	41.28	—45 84
Cochin ..	86 4	74.4	79	0.14	58.53	—37.44
Colombo ..	82.1	75.2	83	0.41	19887	—9.177
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	94 4	72.2	89	1.90	21.29	—1.00
Bellary ..	84.3	70.1	77	0.26	6.75	—2.65
Cuddapah ..	90.0	72 8	92	0.10	11.62	—5.88
Madras ..	95.6	74.6	78	0.99	8 69	—5 77
Bangalore ..	88.3	65.0	82	..	11.80	—5.13
Coimbatore ..	90.9	71 8	56	..	0.67	—4.62
Trichinopoly ..	97 7	76.6	64	..	10 22	+0.45
Negapatam ..	93.8	78.4	68	..	5.89	—3 74

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Times, on the 23rd September, 1918 was 30.088 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept 19th

			Bales
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	2,000
,,	,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp	.. ..	600
,,	,, Sales of East Indian	.. ..	..
,,	,, Imports	.. ..	Nil
Mid. Americans spot trading value		.. ..	24.24
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis		.. ..	30.19
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)		Oct.	32.87
		Jan.	32.01
		Mar	31.80
New Orleans 9-30 a.m	.. ..	Oct.	31.08
		Jan	31 04

Liverpool, Sept 20th.

			Bales
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	2,000
,,	,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp	.. ..	..
,,	,, Sales of East Indian	.. ..	..
,,	Imports	.. ..	9,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value		.. ..	24.00
Egyptian F.G.F. sakellaridis		.. ..	30 19
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)		Oct	32.07
		Jan	32.26
		Mar.	32.17
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	.. ..	Oct.	31.38
		Jan	31.22

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 19th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Month:	To-day's price
Sept	23.57
Oct:	23.29
Nov:	23.10
Dec:	22.87
Jan:	22.86

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values

(Delayed in transmission.)

Liverpool, Sept 20th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
Sept:	23.48
Oct:	23.19
Nov:	23.03
Dec:	22.89
Jan:	22.77

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values:

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept 19th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
Sept	23.78
Oct:	23.43
Nov:	23.24
Dec:	23.12
Jan:	23.00

(Opening prices not received.

Liverpool, Sept. 20th:

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price
Sept:	23.80
Oct.	23.55
Nov:	23.35
Dec:	23.24
Jan:	23.12

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Sept. 19th

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price
Sept.	30.18

Liverpool, Sept. 20th:

New Contracts:

Months	To-day's price:
Sept.	30.19

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Sept. 19th:

M.G. Bengal Good	.. .. ..	..	19.75
,, ,, Fully Good	.. .. ..	..	20.50
,, ,, Fine	.. .. ..	..	21.00
,, No. 1 Comra Good	.. .. ..	..	22.25
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	.. .. ..	..	23.00
,, ,, ,, Fine	.. .. ..	..	23.50
,, Broach Good	.. .. ..	..	24.75
,, ,, Fully Good	.. .. ..	..	25.00
,, ,, Fine	.. .. ..	..	25.25

Liverpool, Sept. 20th:

M.G. Bengal Good	.. .. ..	..	19.75
,, ,, Fully Good	.. .. ..	..	20.50
,, ,, Fine	.. .. ..	..	21.00
,, No. 1 Comra Good	.. .. ..	..	22.25
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	.. .. ..	..	23.00
,, ,, ,, Fine	.. .. ..	..	23.50
,, Broach Good	.. .. ..	..	24.75
,, ,, Fully Good	.. .. ..	..	25.00
,, ,, Fine	.. .. ..	..	25.25

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Sept 19th

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

		£		£
Total Bullion	..	71,000,000	Inc.	300,000
Public Deposits	..	38,100,000	,,	2,000,000
Other do.	..	130,000,000	Dec.	7,900,000
Govt. Securities	..	56,000,000	,,	9,000,000
Other do.	..	89,500,000	Inc.	1,100,000
Notes and Gold	..	30,000,000	Dec.	100,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 18 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Sept 18th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	..	..	..
,, Exports to Great Britain	..	..	..	5,000
,, ,, to Continent	..	..	..	35,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	..	..	9½
Demand Bills	..	..	..	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	..	..	..	101½

New York, Sept. 19th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	..	..	19 000
,, Exports to Great Britain	..	..	..	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	..	..	..	2.000
Futures at New York Oct.	..	..	..	32.42
,, ,, Jan.	..	..	..	31.60
,, ,, Mar.	..	..	..	31.46
Spot Cotton at New York	..	..	..	33.70
,, ,, Orleans	..	..	..	32 75
Futures at New Orleans Oct	..	..	..	30.70
,, ,, Jan.	..	..	..	30 50
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	..	..	..	9½
Demand Bills	..	..	..	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	..	..	..	101½

New York, Sept. 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	..	..	21,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	..	..	..	..
,, ,, to Continent	..	..	..	..
Futures at New York Oct.	..	..	..	32.70
,, ,, Jan.	..	..	..	31.53
,, ,, Mar.	..	..	..	31.30
Spot Cotton at New York	..	..	..	33.95
,, ,, Orleans	..	..	..	32.75
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	..	..	..	31.02
,, ,, Jan.	..	..	..	30.86

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 19th:

Bar Silver Spot	..	..	..	48 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady fair trade demand.				
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.				
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st:	..	..	..	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	..	..	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	..	..	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	..	..	..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	..	..	..	3
,, 7 day market loans	..	..	..	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	..	..	..	58½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	..	..	..	50½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	..	..	..	62½
Government Securities 5 %	..	..	..	99½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	..	..	..	28.07

To-night:—6-30 p. m.

GRAND OPENING

WEEK DAYS TWO SHOWS 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. sharp.

SUNDAYS Only one Show 6 p.m.

Erected on Dhobi Talao

DE VILLIERS

NEW VARIETY COMPANY

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7 ARTISTS INCLUDING 2 COMEDIANS

Screaming Laughter arising from Humorous Situations, Clever Farces, Comic Songs and Comic Juggling, Ragtime and eccentric dancing.

THE BILL:—Our Laura—Phil May—Chicamoro—Eva Renee—Kid Newbury—Babby and her dog Bessie—De Villiers.

the most up-to-date Hindu Lodge opened near Charni Road, with Electric Lights, Fans and all necessary requirements. Excels all others in purity and cleanliness.

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Spacious, well ventilated & furnished Rooms, Sound and substantial Food. Rates very Moderate to suit all pockets, Trial is earnestly solicited

Tele. Address "KATTY"

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MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF LONDON, by G. W. M. Reynolds, printed in 16 Vols. on superior glazed paper, bold types, and completely illustrated. Rs. 16. CORAL ISLAND 4 volumes. Rs. 8.

MITARANGA & Co. MADRAS.

Do you wear LEMONJIAN'S own make JEWELLERY

EVERY PIECE WORTH ITS VALUE

J. LEMONJIAN & Co., EUROPEAN Jewellers.

6, 47, 49, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 19th

5½ % 1925—1928	..	..	..	..	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	..	..	..	..	£100½
5 % New.	..	..	..	..	£95

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 19th.

WHEAT:

ROZARIO SANTA FE:

Rozario Santa Fe—62½lbs. Quoted	..	..	..	77/6
Barletta Russo—62lbs. Quoted	..	..	..	77

AUSTRALIAN:

Australian Quoted	..	..	..	79/6

RAPESEEDS:

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value.				590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-Ship Afloat Value	..	..	..	600
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value	..	..	..	600

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	..	..	..	£133
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	..	..	..	£122½
Hard Spelter	..	..	..	Nominal

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Buyers	..	..	..	17/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Buyers	..	..	..	19/6

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Sellers				3/4½
Tone:—Very quiet.				
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	..	..	..	2/2½
Tone:—Firm.				

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Corrospondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

This morning the nominal rates were Rs. 832 for Fine Broach September and Rs. 790/95 for April May. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 823 for September and Rs. 788 for April May, but soon advanced to Rs. 835 and Rs. 802 respectively. For ready Delivery orders of Fine Broach September the rate was Rs. 827. The market remained quiet but steady at and about these rates for some time, the quotations at 4-30 p.m. being Rs. 834 for September, and Rs. 800 for April May naminal, with no business passing in the latter. At Colaba the bazaar opened at Rs. 830 for September, and Rs. 800 for April May, and at 6-15 p.m. rates were as under.

Ready cotton was quiet with little business doing.

QUOTATIONS 6-15 P. M.

Fine Broach	.. Sept.	..	Rs. 830
Good Sawginned Dharwar	.. ,,	..	,, 850
,, M. G. Coompta	.. ,,	..	,, 875
,, ,, Westerns	.. ,,	..	,, 830
NEW CROP:			
Fully Good Broach	.. April/May	..	Rs. 800

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 23rd SEPT. 1918.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	F.G.F.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	..	..	..	..	Ready
Sawginned Dharwar	..	..	870	850	,,
M.G. Westerns	..	..	880	830	,,
M.G. Coompta	..	..	880	870	,,
M.G. Bagalkot	..	..	850	830	,,
M.G. Kadi Viramgam	..	850	830	..	,,
M.G. Anjar	..	865	845	..	,,
M.G. Mundra	..	875	855	..	,,
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan	..	855	815	..	,,
Laktar Ginned	..	..	..	..	,,
M.G. Athni Miraj	..	..	886	..	,,
M.G. Broach	..	820	800	..	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 21st Sept. 1918.

Cotton	..	..	..	..	1,900 bales
Wheat	..	..	..	..	15 618 ,,
Linseed	..	..	..	..	13.492 ,,
Rape, &c.	..	..	..	..	322 ,,
Gingellyseed	..	..	..	..	444 ,,
Poppyseed	..	..	..	..	Nil
Groundnuts	..	..	..	..	Nil
Castorseed	..	..	..	..	4,445 ,,
Rice	..	..	..	..	26,116 ,,
Myrabollams	..	..	..	..	897 ,,
Cottonseed	..	..	..	..	2,782 ,,
Mowrasseed	..	..	..	..	Nil
Gram	..	..	..	..	33,167 ,,
Jowar	..	..	..	..	1,559 ,,
Maize	..	..	..	..	Nil
Barley	..	..	..	..	3,803 ,,

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Managing Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 23rd September, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-Fine.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	F.G.F. Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	630	640	..	.. Ready
Kalogaon (G.S.)	..	..	815	805	.. Ready
Broach (M.G.)	..	830	810	..	.. Ready
Kadi	..	..	850	840	.. Ready
Viramgam (M.G.)	..	..	845	815	.. Ready
Limbdi Dharangadhra (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	.. Ready
Mundra (G.S.)	..	..	875	860	.. Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	870	855 Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	855	845 Ready
Westerns (B.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Jompta (M.G.)	..	..	..	880	875 Ready
Amtal-Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	890	875 Ready
	..	..	..	..	..

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Sept. 23rd—6-0 p.m.

		Bazar Terms	Rail Delivery
Ready.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	..	72 0 0	10 7 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	..	71 0 0	10 7 0
,, Karachi Bangla	..	71 0 0	10 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	9 12 0	10 2 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	..	9 12 0	10 2 0
,, ,, Yellow Cawnpore	..	12 4 0	10 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	11 13 0	11 3 0
,, ,, Thin	..	10 7 0	10 13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	..	93 0 0	..
,, Gajar 75-25	..	85 0 0	..
,, Gajar 50-50	..	80 0 0	..
,, Black	..	70 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	..	12 8 0	13 0 0
Groundnuts	..	73 0 0	..
Mowrasseed	..	7 0 0	..
Barley	..	51 0 0	..
Castorseed	..	93 0 0	18 4 0
Forward:		Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	..	9 10 0	
Wheat Aug.-Sept	..	10 6 0	
Linseed May	..	13 4 0	
Linseed Sept.	..	11 6 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 23rd 1918.

		Rate per lb. Rs. a. p
David No. 10	..	1—7—10
Shapurji No. 18	..	1—6—14
Simplex No. 10	..	1—4—0
Edward No. 10	..	1—4—0
Right Hooker No 6	..	1—0—4

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 23rd 1918.

		Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphs	..	1 6 1½
,, Demand	..	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	..	1 6 6½
Tcs. Demand	..	184
American Dollars	..	279
Hongkong	..	251
Shanghai	..	384
Japan	..	152½
Singapore	..	126

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-4-0.

Silver Ready Ex-duty Rs. 109-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.

D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.

Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 13/32.

D. D. on France Fr. 194.

Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 205.

T. T. on Japan Rs. 133½.

60 D/st Japan Rs. 146½.

D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 251.

D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 384.

D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156.

D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 87.

5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98½.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.

4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.

3½ per cent. Paper 70.

4½ per cent. Port Trust Long Dated Due 1926. 89.

4 per cent. Port Trust Long Dated 80.

4 per cent. Municipal Long Dated 79.

4 per cent. Municipal Short Dated 90.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long Dated. 78.

5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.

5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 99½.

The efolloking are the Bank rates.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.

Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.

Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market opened steady but eased off and closed dull.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange: Swadeshi 2,295, Swan 690 x.d. Standard 2,075 x.d. Simplex 815 x.d. Shapurji 131-4, Pearls 622-8, New Greats 370, Madhowji 2,290, Kohinoor 1,490, Rasmoorchand 1,385, Ind. Malwa 350, Ind. Bleaching 175, Finlay 495 x.d. Fazalbhoy 815, David 570 x.d. Currimbhoy 375, Crescent 265, Colaba 1,510, Century 437-8 x.d. Cen. India 2,500, Bombay United 990, Bombay Dyeing 1,440, Bundi 24, Cen. Mining 36, Ind. Cement 310, Katni Ord. 255. x.d. Katni Defd. 1,370 x.d. Shivrajpur 37, Tata Ord. 270, Tata Defd. 1,360, Tata New O. 110 p. Tata New D. 550 p. Alcocks 735, By. Burma 735, By. Tramway 420, B. Steam 370, Tata Hydro 1,280.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swedeshi 2,300, Swan 700, Standard 20.87-8, Simplex 820, Shapurji 131-4, Pearls 625, New Greats 370, Madhowji 2,280, Kohinoor 1,490, Rasfoorchand

...EMARKS BY ...GES.

...Council Appeal No. 52 of 1917.

...anlal Choonilal Panalal ..... Appellant

vs.

The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and others ... Respondents.

From

The High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, delivered on the 26th July, 1918.

Present at the Hearing:

Lord Shaw.
Sir John Edge.
Mr. Ameer Ali.
Sir Walter Phillimore, Bart.

This was an appeal to the Privy Council filed by Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal against the Bombay Municipality and the Bombay Improvement Trust from the concurrent judgments of the Hon. Justice Sir Dinsha Davar in the Original Court and of the Chief Justice and Justice Sir Stanley Batchelor in the Appeal Court of Bombay.

The appeal to the Privy Council arose out of a suit and a cross-suit in connection with a building known as Ratan Building belonging to the appellant situated at the junction of the Kalbadevi Road and Princess Street. The building was set forward and set back in accordance with the requirements of the Municipal Commissioner. The owner claimed compensation for the set back land. The Municipal Commissioner admitted this claim, but claimed to set off the value of the set forward land. The owner's Solicitors Messrs. Dastur and Co. contended on behalf of the owner who was then a minor that no payment for set forward was provided for by the Municipal Act and that therefore the Municipal Commissioner was not entitled to claim compensation or set off for the set forward land. The Improvement Trust contended that the Municipal Commissioner had no right to direct set forward as the Princess Street was then vested in them and claimed to eject the plaintiff from the land. The owner's Solicitors contended that the land did not vest in the Improvement Trust.

Both the Lower Court and Appeal Court in Bombay held that the contention of the owner's Solicitors was wrong and directed the appellant to give up possession of the set forward land to the Improvement Trust and to pay the costs of the suit and appeal.

On appeal to the Privy Council it was held that the appellant and his advisers were entirely warranted in refusing to concede the set off claimed.

The judgment was delivered by Lord Shaw, and their Lordships of the Privy Council decreed the suit of Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal with interest and costs and dismissed the suit of the Improvement Trust with costs. They also directed all costs of Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal of the original suit, and the appeal in Bombay as well as of the appeal to the Privy Council to be paid by the Municipal Commissioner and the Bombay Improvement Trust.

JUDGMENT.

The judgment of the Privy Council is as follows:—

These are consolidated appeals from the decrees of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 16th April, 1916, confirming decrees which are dated the 15th October, 1914, in two suits which were instituted in its original jurisdiction.

The object of the suit by the respondents, the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, against the appellant, is for a declaration of the plaintiff's property in a certain piece of land, and for the ejectment therefrom of the defendant, the present appellant, and for delivery forthwith by him of possession thereof. The land has been built over. The issue raised is serious, affecting as it may do many other frontage sites in Bombay.

The position of the block of property (of which the piece just mentioned forms a part) is as follows. It is a corner site having one frontage to the east—Kalbadevi Road, the other frontage to the north—to Princess Street, in the City of Bombay. Princess Street is made on the site of what was formerly Lohar Chawl Street. The piece of land from which the appellant is sought to be ejected faces Princess Street. The primary question for the consideration of the Board is,—who owns that piece of land?

The plaintiff, Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal, is the proprietor of the corner block of ground. In the year 1906 his mother and natural guardian, he being then an infant of years of age, wished to develop the property by erecting certain new buildings thereon. Steps were accordingly taken to give the notices required in the circumstances to the Corporation. No question arises as to the regularity of these proceedings. Building plans had been drawn up for the streets of Bombay by the Municipal authorities under statutory powers, and in the course of disposing of the application to put down the new buildings on the corner block in question, orders or requirements were issued that these lines should be conformed to.

With regard to the east frontage, namely, that to Kalbadevi Road, the order required that the line of new buildings to be erected should be set back. This was done. This involved the sacrifice to the owner of 28.41 square yards of site. It is admitted by the respondents that the Corporation must pay for this ground under the Bombay Act No. III of 1888.

With regard to the frontage to Princess Street formerly Lohar Chawl Street, it was required of the plaintiff not that he should set back his building line, but that that line should be carried forward. This also was done and the buildings were erected, accordingly, in all respects, to the requirements made and to plans which were submitted to and sanctioned by both the authorities, namely, the Corporation and the Improvement Trust. The details of these points need not be given; the general facts are admitted.

WAS IT A LEGITIMATE SET-OFF?

The attitude of the Corporation appears to be that the one of these transactions is a legitimate set-off in law against the other. On this they are supported by the Bombay Improvement Trust, which puts forward the claim that it, under its Act of Constitution, became owner of that projecting piece of ground in Princess Street, which had to be so much absorbed into the block so as to comply with the throwing forward of the building line. This would seem to be an answer to the plea of set-off, as the debt due by the Corporation could not be compensated in respect of a claim by the Improvement Trust. These two authorities are hand and glove, and this not improperly. It is in the public interest that they should work together, if it can be done in conformity with the various statutes. The mode of cooperation adopted in the present case was somewhat unusual. The Trust, claiming as owner, made demand to be paid a price for the site in Princess Street over which [illegible] been forced to throw [illegible] so as to conform with [illegible] line. At first [illegible] to consider that de[illegible] that original indication, and not be to change or putting forward should erience suggest this to be for the best; ior (2) is anything said to indicate that the street taken over "to be formed" is anything different in dimensions from the street to be handed back when formed.

Upon the first point the Bombay Act No. III, and no doubt the practice of the Municipality thereunder confute it. The Section referred to is as follows:—

"297.—(1) The Commissioner may—

(a) Prescribe a line on each side of any public street;

(b) From time to time but subject in each case to his receiving the authority of the Corporation in that behalf, prescribe a fresh line in substitution for any line so prescribed or for any part thereof.

* * *

"(2) The line for the time being prescribed shall be called "the regular line of the Street."

It cannot be suggested that the Trust were, as compared with the Municipality prohibited from "prescribing a fresh line."

MEANING OF REVEST.

As to the second point, their Lordships are clearly of opinion that these two sections, the one as to taking over a street "to be formed", and the other as to handing the formed street back are correlative to each other. The section does not mean merely "intended to be formed" when a notice is made, but it refers to that ground and no other which is used as a street and for the purposes thereof, and that no transfer from the Municipality is effected to the Trust of anything else. If, therefore, a line originally indicated is changed, the line of the street to be formed is changed and the whole transaction is modified in this sensible and practical manner. It is only in this way that the word "revest" in the Corporation becomes intelligible. What is to revest in the Municipality is just that which when formed a street had been the subject of that interim divestiture to the Trust as the street forming authority. And the whole theory of the Trust's case, namely, that in virtue of a notice taking over from the Municipality a certain street of Bombay to be formed as a new street by the Trust, thereby vested the whole of the old street in it, although a strip of the old street never was formed as a new street, falls to the ground.

The Trust's action was—in conjunction with that of the officers of the Municipality—much more reasonable, namely, that when the lines of the new street was made, the frontager was required to put forward his building to conform to it. And this, in the opinion of the Board, was not only reasonable in practice, but was correct in law and in accordance with a sound construction of the Statutes.

What then happened to the strip of old street which was never "formed" into the new street? The answer is that nothing happened to it. It remained under the jurisdiction, and in all respects as before the property of the Municipality. To it as such accordingly when the frontager was required to put forward his buildings over it the third sub-section of section 301 of the Municipal Act of 1888 expressly applies. It is as follows:—

"(3) If the additional land which will be included in the premises of any person required or permitted under the last preceding section to set forward a building belongs to the Corporation, the order or permission of the Commissioner to set forward the building shall be a sufficient conveyance to the said owner of the said land; and the terms and conditions of the conveyance shall be set forth in the said order or permission."

The result is plain: the projection, that is to say, the site between the old street line and the new, ex adverso, of the appellant's property, became his in ownership. It is his now. The title of the trust to it fails, and with it fails the suit, whether for declaration or ejectment.

PRICE AND COSTS.

There remains to be dealt with the suit by the appellant for the price of the ground taken from him as the result of the compulsory throwing back of his line of building facing Kalbadevi Road and the absorption into that road by the Municipality of a portion of appellant's ground. Payment for this has been decreed and the decree in this respect will stand.

But two further questions arise in regard to that suit, viz., as to costs and as to interest on the price.

Costs were refused on account of the view entertained in the Courts below as to the conduct of the appellant in refusing to set off against that price a price for the Princess Street projection. The question of whether a price is exigible for that projection does not arise directly as matter of suit; but it is necessary to express an opinion upon it because a determination upon it will govern the questions both of costs and of interest.

In the opinion of the Board while the Act makes provision for the compulsory expropriation of an owner, it makes no provision whatever for a payment by the owner in respect of what may be termed compulsory impropriation. Some reasons occur for the view that it might have been so, and some occur for an opposite view. These were for the legislature. What the legislature has done, and all that it has done upon that subject, is contained in section 310 (2) of the Municipal Act. It is as follows:—

"(2) If, in consequence of any order to set forward a building made by the Commissioner, . . . the owner of such building sustains any loss or damage, compensation shall be paid to him by the Commissioner for such loss or damage."

Such loss or damage may be easily figured: the compulsory projection may involve most serious cost; the whole foundations of the old building may be rendered useless, and the cost of new may be heavy; alterations of plans, levels, elevations and the like might all be involved in particular cases, and in short, the legislature has recognised, not a price to be paid by the owner for compulsory impropriation, but damages to the owner if such can be qualified in consequence thereof. Their Lordships in these circumstances cannot look upon the suggested right in the Trust or the Municipality to receive a compulsory price for the Princess Street properties to be justified by the Statute. Accordingly, the alleged right or duty of set off fails.

REFUSAL TO CONCEDE SET-OFF CLAIMED HELD WARRANTED.

In these circumstances the plaintiff and his advisers were, of course, entirely warranted in refusing to concede the set-off claimed. It was not, in the opinion of the Board, justified by law. This renders it unnecessary to deal in detail with certain derogatory observations, more particularly by Davar J., culminating in his assertion that the appellant's conduct "has been conspicuously unscrupulous and transparently dishonest." When it is remembered that in all the most important of these transactions the appellant was an infant of 9 years of age, the suggestion of such precocity in wickedness in Bombay seems sufficiently answered. But it may suffice to say that, hard to bear as these accusations must have been, they do not appear to their Lordships to have been in any respect warranted by the facts or by the law of either case. In the opinion of the Board the position taken up by the appellant in these suits has been completely justified, and was throughout, in accordance with law. Costs will accordingly follow the event.

On the point of interest, on the price payable by the Municipality, two matters were agreed at the Bar. In the first place the rate of interest, should it be allowed, was arranged at 6 per cent. In the second place, it was agreed that the Municipality has been in possession of the ground since the 30th June, 1909.

The Board is of opinion that the right to interest depends upon the following broad and clear consideration. Unless there be something in the contract of parties which necessarily imports the opposite, the date when one party enters into possession of the property of [illegible] the proper date from which interest on [illegible] said price should run. On the [illegible] new owner has possession, u[illegible] other, the former owner [illegible] has interest on the [illegible] principle and authority fully warrants it. See especially Sir W. Grant's judgment in Fludyer v. Cocker, 12 Vesey Jn. 25, and also see Greenock Harbour Trustees v. G. and S. W. Railway, 1909, Sess. Cases, p. 50, in which the judgment of Lord Cowan in re. Stirling and Dunfermline Railway Company, 19 D. 598, is adopted. Also Birch v. Joy, 3 H. L. 565, in the judgment of Lord St. Leonards at p. 590.

THE ORDER.

Their Lordships will humbly advise his Majesty that the appeals be allowed, and that in the first suit the decrees appealed from be varied, and that a decree pass in favour of the appellant for the sum of Rs. 5,682 brought out in the judgment of date the 15th October, 1914, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the 30th June, 1909, until payment; and that further in the second suit the judgment and decree be recalled, and that that suit staud dismissed; here and in the Courts below.

KEEPERS OF GAMING HOUSE.

SENTENCED FOR GAMBLING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, yesterday, Inspector Chimanlal charged Bachu Jiva alias Jamnadas Jiva, a cloth merchant, with keeping a common gaming house in Tel Gulli, and eleven others with gambling therein. It appeared that in consequence of information received, Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, issued a warrant, with which Inspector Chimanlal raided the house. The accused were found gambling with cards and money and were arrested. They pleaded guilty, several of them had previous convictions. The first accused was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 60, in default, to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The rest were sentenced to fines ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 45.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Bhatkal Sunder Rao charged Martin Daniel and Luxman Rama with possessing 1¾ and 2¾ lbs. of opium respectively without a license. The accused were searched on suspicion at the Victoria Docks, when they were found in possession of the opium. They were convicted and sentenced to one month's and six weeks' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

PICKPOCKET GETS 2 MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Sorabji Naoroji of the G. I. P. Railway Police charged one Ganpat Vithoo, a Mahratta, with theft of four golden neck "puthis," valued at Rs. 20, and Rs. 2-1-9 in cash from the pocket of one Subia Satoo, a third-class passenger, who was leaving Victoria Terminus on Sunday for his native place. The accused was convicted, and as he had one previous conviction, he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

KILLED ON RAILWAY LINES.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Cheda Yesu, a Hindu labourer, aged about 50. It appeared that the deceased was walking on the railway lines beyond Matunga towards Kurla between two lines on Saturday evening, when two trains came up, one of which knocked the deceased down. He sustained injuries on the head and foot, and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he subsequently died. A verdict of death from multiple injuries sustained while trespassing on the railway line was recorded.

THE TRAMWAY SERVICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The other day Mr. Remington in reply to the strictures passed by some Corporators on the Tramway Co's management made the public believe that there was no mismanagement and complaints were due to circumstances beyond the Co's control. These may be his views, but public opinion will not change unless the public see matters actually improved which one cannot expect until the Co., throwing aside some of its old arrangements, reorganises the working. The present are exceptional times and the enforcement of such of the rules and regulations as do not affect directly the revenue may be waited and steps be taken to protect revenue which suffers considerably owing to conductors being not able to cope with the rush of traffic. Nowadays one seldom sees helpers and if they are removed on the score of economy it is a false economy, as a number of people travelling short distance are seen to board a car and leave it without payment of fares. I would give a concrete instance of the experience gained on the 19th instant. At about 5-30 p.m. there were 3 double successive cars at the Crawford Market Junction within a distance of about 50 yards, and all of these were for Tardeo without room to accommodate any more. Then for nearly 20 minutes there were no cars. At 5-50 car No. 4 came in also for Tardeo. It was followed by car No. 145 (Extra) at 5-55 and this too was bound for Tardeo. Car No. 5 came in at 5-58 also for Tardeo as if the said five cars were not sufficient for Tardeo Section. On seeing car after car for Tardeo and that, too, at irregular intervals it looked as if the Grant Road Section was closed to traffic, and it being a Gunpati day an observer would have thought so, had the tracks for the Tardeo and Grant Road Sections been not the same up to corner of Grant Road. By this time a number of passengers had collected at Crawford Market failing to get accommodation in the above cars all destined for Tardeo. At last at 5-58 the sufferers were joyed with the appearance of car No. 174 with a trailer which on its arrival from Pydhownie side was taken back through a cross over road and labelled for Grant Road. This car and the trailer got quite full at Crawford Market with those waiting for a long time. Immediately it was followed by car No. 186 for Grant Road.

From the above working one fails to understand why a series of cars were despatched for Tardeo, and if this was according to the Co's time-table it proved to be a defective arrangement. It seems to me that the Co. are despatching correctly cars for different sections from starting points in the South, but as they run "via" different routes they are displaced somewhere with the result reported above, and this is due to the want of a proper Controlling Officer at Bori Bunder. There are no doubt difficulties in the way of the Co. but they can be surmounted with proper control of working. For the present if trial is given to the following remedies some good results can be attained.

(1) Appointment of responsible officers at Bori Bunder and other important centres to traffic either in case the service gets displaced on the journey or some unexpected traffic turns up demanding a change in the ordinary service.

(2) Running of a few short distance cars on some of the sections (if they are not already provided for) such as:

(a) Between Flora Fountain and Crawford Market.
(b) Between Flora Fountain and Dhobi Talao.
(c) Between Bori Bunder and Pydhownie.
(d) Between Bori Bunder and Thakordwar.
(e) Between Crawford Market and Null Bazar.
(f) Between Crawford Market and Grant Road Corner.
(g) Between Crawford Market and Ward Bunder.
(h) Between Dhobi Talao and Girgaum.
(i) Between Pydhownie and J. J. Hospital etc.—Yours, etc.,

P. E. G.

29th September, 1918.

INDIA ALPHABETIC REFORM

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter on "The Babel of tongues" which appeared in your paper on Saturday, from Mr. J. Knowles I would like to offer a few remarks. I do not know the extent of this gentleman's acquaintance with Indian languages, but if one judges from his letter, it should be antilinguists have long been of opinion that the Sanscrit alphabet is the most perfect in the world, and this is the alphabet used by most Indian languages. The first criterion of a good alphabet is that it should be phonetic, and in that respect, the Sanscrit alphabet leaves nothing to be desired. Every letter has a different sound, and no letter has two different sounds, a strictly monogamous arrangement which, as a Christian (I suppose Mr. Knowles is one), he should not make light of.

In preference to this perfect alphabet, Mr. Knowles proposes to use 'some code of Roman letters for Indian vernaculars.' To anybody who knows both the alphabets, a more silly proposal would be difficult to imagine. From the phonetic point of view, the Roman alphabet is ridiculous, so that if it is to be used in the way suggested, a code would have to be specially prepared and learnt. Mr. Knowles, therefore, considers if there will be any financial loss in doing so, and proves to his own satisfaction that this is not to be feared. Mr. Knowles has evidently no idea of the enormous waste of energy involved in introducing this system into schools as he proposes to do and forcing additional labour on the already overworked boys and girls. But what does it matter? It costs nothing to him! With the average Englishman's contempt for things Indian, he wants to "Romanize" Indian languages, to use a much inferior alphabet simply because he happens to be familiar with it. The only excuse that anybody can offer for wishing it is that he is too lazy to learn the Sanscrit alphabet, for, after all, a change in the alphabet cannot make a language easier to learn. If one can learn the idiom of a language, one can also learn the alphabet without much greater trouble.

Mr. Knowles suggests at the end of his brilliant letter that this change will make India as literate as Japan! My Indian intelligence refuses to follow this sublime flight of imagination. I racked my poor brains quite a long time to see the connection between a change of alphabet and literacy. Ah! Now the brilliant thought strikes me. 'Literacy' means the ability to read and write *Roman* letters! Lexicographers, please note.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. K.

Dharwar, Sept. 18.

CONDITION OF FRERE AND CARNAC ROADS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I, through the medium of your paper, comment upon the condition of Frere Road, Carnac Road as far as the market. It is really obvious, that these roads need repairing, and looking after, for the welfare of the public. In my estimation it has been neglected, and I think it is high time, that some kind of measure be taken, to prevent these defects, I notice, that, after a downpour of rain these roads are enveloped in slush, which is really horrible, and dreadful for an individual to walk on.—Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

CATHOLICS AND POLITICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If one Catholic is craving for a knighthood, another for a seat in the Imperial Legislative Council and a third in the Local Legislative body, let a public meeting of Catholics be held and, recommendations made to Government accordingly, after due consideration, but why have hole-and-corner proceedings and join the Moderates or Seceders! If, however, say, the Hon. Captain Fernandes and Drs. D'Monte and Viegas want to please the Moderates and think that the East Indians, the Goanese and the Mangaloreans should throw their lot with the Moderates, let a gain a public general meeting be held and the question threshed out thereat after full discussion. I find that the sense of the Catholic community is against its joining the Moderates and that it would be unwise to antagonise itself against the Indian public opinion. My personal opinion is that those who pose as leaders would do well to advance the educational, social, moral and religious condition of the community rather than meddle with politics at the present juncture.—Yours, etc.

A NATIVE CATHOLIC.
BRITISH SUBJECT.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS ON MILITARY DUTY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

Incomplete figures now available show that from the beginning of the war up to October last year the Government of India have released no less than nine hundred civil officers and two thousand non-gazetted Government servants for military duty.

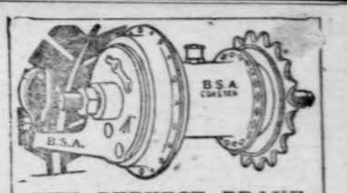
TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The following notification has been issued by the Telegraph Department:—Private telegrams are accepted at sender's risk for the following places in Russia in Asia:—

(1) *Via* Madras-Vladivostok for Khabarofsu, Nikolaiewsk, Blagowestschensk and immediate stations at two rupees, three annas a word; and (2) *via* Madras-Kiathta for Tschelitabinsk at two rupees, seven annas a word, and Tschita at two rupees three annas a word.



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ARE

VARICOSE VEINS INCURABLE.

"NO" SAYS INVENTOR OF WONDERFUL NEW DEVICE.

The idea that Varicose Veins are incurable is held by many sufferers from this annoying and dangerous complaint, mainly because they have tried old-fashioned elastic stockings and bandages in a vain search for relief and cure.

That this, however, is a mistake is the contention of Mr. D. M. Cooper, the famous London Surgical Appliance Maker and Inventor of a wonderful new support for swollen and often inflamed veins. Mr. Cooper argues with reason that the old methods were unanatomical and that the familiar stockings or bandages were wrongly made physiologically. His new device which is sent on approval not only gives immediate support and relief to Varicose Veins, but effects a complete cure in many cases. A number of sufferers already bear testimony to this, and he is at present supplying his new Supports as fast as they can be made.

Mr. Cooper's invention is not a mere support. Firm, but gentle pressure is exerted continually, while it is being worn, on the blood circulation. The venous blood is kept constantly active and congestion is overcome. Gradually the veins return to their natural dimensions and perform their functions easily and healthfully. Clots are broken up and dispersed, the improved circulation reduces the inflammation in a perfectly natural way.

This seems too good news almost to be true, but it has been borne out in quite a large number of cases, and all sufferers from swollen or inflamed veins should certainly investigate the facts. Full particulars will be sent free on application. Write at once (a postcard will do), to Mr. D. M. Cooper, (Room 293) 124, Holborn, London, E. C. 1 England (next door to Gamage's).

Mr. Cooper can be seen personally every day (except Saturday), from 11 to 1 and 2 to 4.

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GRAVE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

DUE TO FAILURE OF MONSOON.

DISCUSSION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 23.

The Bombay Legislative Council met today at the Council Hall, his Excellency the Governor Presiding. The number of visitors was not large. There were a few ladies among them. Her Excellency, Lady Willingdon were present from the beginning Messrs Harchandrai Vishindas, Bhurgri, Paranjpye, Pathan and Edroos were absent. The Hon. Mr. Curtis took his seat after leave. After the questions were answered his Excellency referred to the anxious outlook owing to the failure of the monsoon and said that presently it would be explained what arrangements Government intended to make with regard to that.

Mr. Carmichael then read a statement about the agricultural situation. He described it as grave. The rainfall was very weak in the Deccan, the Southern Maratha Country, North Gujerat and Kathiawar, while in the Konkan and South Gujerat, conditions were somewhat better. In South Gujerat the standing crops were in good condition, but more rain was needed. In the Deccan and Southern Maratha country it was doubtful whether Khariff crops would yield anything. In some places there was heavy rain, which damaged the crops. The whole prospect was not encouraging, but if rains would still come it was not altogether hopeless. In Sindh there was not sufficient water for irrigation and rainfall too was very little. The most difficult problem before them was shortage of food-grains. In this respect the Bombay Presidency was hit harder than any other province. There were no steamers to bring rice from Burma and owing to military exigencies the railway companies could not supply sufficient wagons. The Food Controllers and Controller of Civil Supplies were appointed to look after the situation. Another difficulty was that some provinces restricted their exports. Lately Madras suddenly stopped exports owing to serious situation there. Looking to resources, Bengal and Bihar could send rice, the Punjab and United Provinces wheat. "Javari" supplies were not available except in small quantities from Mysore, while no supplies of "Bajri" were available. Consequently their place must be taken by rice.

ARRANGEMENTS TO IMPORT RICE AND WHEAT.

To relieve the situation, Government were negotiating to buy rice from Burma on their own account. The Punjab Government had agreed to issue ten thousand tons of wheat to Bombay and some supplies were expected from Sindh. It was believed that cultivators were in a condition to pull on for sometime, but the non-agricultural classes were hit hard. The Public Works Department had been asked to be ready for famine relief works. But as labour was in need everywhere, it might be possible to do with the extension of ordinary Public Works activities. Since the famine in 1900-1901, the country was in a stronger economic position. Mr. Carmichael spoke of the necessity to encourage as far as possible local cultivation. It was necessary to divert canal water to cultivation of food grains and cultivators must apply for water before it was too late. It happened that the cultivators applied at the last moment when to meet their demand was very difficult. Mr. Carmichael in conclusion observed that Government were trying to meet the situation.

MR. PURSHOTAMDAS' RESOLUTION.

After Mr. Carmichael's speech Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas requested his Excellency to suspend the rules, as he wanted to move a resolution about the grave agricultural situation. His Excellency thereupon suspended Rule No. 10 and allowed the hon. member to move the resolution.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas moved as follows:—

"This Council recommends to his Excellency Governor-in-Council that having regard to the serious agricultural situation caused by the failure of the monsoon, the depletion of stocks of foodstuffs and consequent high prices, owing to restrictions of facilities for transport of foodstuffs and of markets from which they were ordinarily imported the Government of Bombay be pleased to represent to the Government of India the urgent necessity of taking immediate steps to meet the situation by providing adequate facilities both by rail and sea for import into the Presidency of sufficient food supplies." In the course of a long speech he described how the scarcity of food grains and high prices of cloth, in addition to influenza, made the situation extremely grave and how it was absolutely necessary to take steps to relieve the situation. He thanked his Excellency and Mr. Carmichael for making a frank statement and taking hon. members into their confidence and he hoped that the hon. members would make constructive suggestions with regard to the matter.

Mr. Purshotamdas was followed by Mr. Garud, who heartily supported the resolution and described the situation in Khandesh district. He said it was necessary to import grain from outside.

His Excellency reminded the hon. member that it was difficult to get imports when they did not exist.

Mr. Garud replied he realised the difficulties of Government, but he asked every effort should be made to relieve the situation.

Mr. Belvi followed and said that if proper precautions were taken at once, the situation was not hopeless.

Mr. Chunilal Mehta and Mr. Harilal Desai supported the resolution. The latter in doing so described the situation in Kaira.

GREAT SCARCITY OF FODDER.

Mr. Pandurang Desai supported the resolution and described, the situation in Bijapur. He said there was great scarcity of fodder and unless immediate steps were taken to alleviate the suffering seventy-five per cent. of the cattle might die. He was glad the Government of India was coming to their help. He stated that attempts were made in Bijapur to open cheap grain shops and the police were particularly busy in the matter. They got and sold grain at cheap rates telling the people that if they did not part with their grain at reasonable rates, then the shops might be looted.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole supported the resolution. He suggested that canal water should be given free to facilitate the growth of jawri, weat or gram, but the vested interests of cultivators in sugar should not suffer. He advocated that at least a very low rate should be charged. He suggested that rice should be bought from Japan and China.

His Excellency interrupting said Japan was buying rice from Burma and China.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole observed they should try to buy rice from China.

Mr. Hidayatullah said the conditions were hard in Sindh. He thanked Government for the steps they contemplated. He suggested that Controllers should be appointed in each district of Sindh to regulate the prices.

Rai Bahadur Teckchand supported the resolution. He said special steps were necessary in Sindh and suggested that Controller should be appointed in each district. He said Sindh grain should not be exported to any other province.

EXPORT OF FOOD GRAINS TO ALLIED COUNTRIES.

Sir Dinshaw Petit supported the resolution. He referred to the export of large quantities of food grains to Allied countries for war purposes. People cheerfully accepted the sacrifice, but matters had become acute and the Government of India should consider whether stopping export would not releive the situation.

Mr. Kamat said they realised that Government were alive to the gravity of the situation. There ought to be an equitable distribution in the whole of India. Priority certificates must really give priority and they ought to be respected by the railways. Non-official committees, which were good in their way, were of no great use. He suggested the creation of special officers for encouraging food production, also urged the passing by the Government of India of an ordinance as a war measure to compel cultivators to go in for food production. He asked his colleagues to insist on that step. He further said that the middle classes were in a worse position than the poorer classes.

Peer Baksi Mahomed supported the resolution.

The Council adjourned at quarter to three when the debate was not complete.

The debate on Mr. Purushottamdas' resolution was continued after launch. Mr. Upasani insisted that more transport facilities must be given to Bombay Presidency, more wagons ought to be given to carry grain. The speaker wanted assurance of suspension of land revenue in cases where crops had failed.

MR. CADELL ASKS FOR MORE POWERS.

Mr. Cadell said it was remarked that Priority passes had proved useless. He said it was not so, they had helped to relieve the situation. There was need of more steamers and that was the crux of the situation. He said Food Controllers were appointed, but they had not all the powers and the Government of India was not willing to confer them. The price of rice was not regulated in Bombay. It was necessary to meet demands outside owing to war, but Government ought to see that Bombay prices were not sent up.

Mr. Carmichael said Government were willing to accept the resolution. The India, Government has been asked to regulate the price of rice and the question whether all imports could not be controlled was under consideration.

Mr. Purushottamdas replying said the debate was satisfactory. After making a few remarks he submitted the resolution.

RESOLUTION PASSED.

His Excellency said he was grateful to the Hon. Member for making useful suggestions and realising what Government were doing in the matter. There were complaints that Government were not moving a finger, but that was not so. There were peculiar difficulties in the Bombay Province. The populted in Bombay has increased. It was necessary to get sufficient food at reasonable prices for all. His Excellency then put the resolution to vote, and it was carried.

AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Hon. Mr. Curtis moved the second reading of a Bill to further amend the Bombay District Police Act of 1890. The Thakore of Kerwada supported. The motion for reading a second time was passed.

Mr. Upasani moved amendments in the name of Mr. Bhurgri as well as in his own name. The first seven were negatived. There was a lively debate over each of them, but the Council was not on the whole at all favourable. Mr. Belvi asked for a division on Amendment No. 7. Six were for and 29 against.

At this stage his Excellency left and Mr. Carmichael presided.

Amendment was withdrawn. The rent amendment, moved by Mr. Upasani, was opposed by Mr. Pratt and lost. Then Mr. Purshotamdas moved his amendment. After some discussion it was withdrawn. At this stage his Excellency came and presided.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla introduced the second reading of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888. In doing so he observed there were two alternatives on the Bill, but they were not controversial. The Bill was read a second and a third time and passed. The Council adjourned till 11-30 to-morrow morning.

A Lahore message says:—

The factory of Multan Spinning Mills Co. which went into liquidation some four years ago and was purchased in auction by two local mill-owners has just changed hands. It has been purchased by the Japan Cotton Trading Co., which has its headquarters at Osaka, Japan and began its Indian business about a decade ago. This is perhaps the first instance of acquisition of a factory in Punjab by a Japanese company.

MUNICIPAL GRAIN SHOPS.

COMMISSIONER TO MAKE A REPORT.

MOSQUITOS MOLEST "REAL GENTLMEN".

MR. DHONDY'S COMPLAINT.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy presiding. The Corporation had to wait for nearly twenty minutes before a bare quorum could be mustered and at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time), that is half-an-hour after the time at which the proceedings should have commenced, there were exactly twenty members including the President, and the whole meeting wore a holiday appearance throughout. There were not more than twenty-six members present, and some minutes before the adjournment cries of want of quorum were raised, but the Corporation were unable to adjourn as there was a quorum actually.

The Corporation discussed the question of cheap grainshops in the city, and the ways of popularising them. It was complained that poor people did not like the quality sold and that they wanted credit. The present mosquito plague was also discussed. And owing to many of the important items and resolutions being transferred to October agenda, the Corporation were able to finish their September agenda before adjourning.

Mr. R. S. Navalker moved:

"That the Commissioner be requested to make a quarterly report showing the number of grain shops he has opened from the grant placed at his disposal with the localities where they are opened and at what outlay."

He said three months ago the Commissioner was asked to open a number of shops in the town and the Municipalities in other places had also opened such shops. They did not know what was the reason of the present high prices of foodstuffs, whether it was owing to scarcity, or difficulties of transportation. These prices bore heavily on the poor people, and it was time they did something in the matter.

Dr. R. T. Nariman seconded.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said they had opened cheap grain shops in some localities, and the result was that the prices were kept down in the neighbouring shops to the extent of 25 per cent. That was a good thing, but he thought these shops should be advertised more, as people did not know of their existence. They had suffered some loss which could be paid by the Municipality, but it had kept down the prices in the locality. They must advertise more, as only those who opened the shops and managed them knew of them. The price of sweet-oil had gone up owing to large quantities being sent to Burma, and he saw no prospect of its going down. There could not be the slightest doubt that in spite of the various regulations ghee was a much adulterated food. He thought that some steps should be taken both as regards ghee and sweet-oil and Government should interfere.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy agreed with Dr. Dadachanji. He thought it was advisable to advertise more freely of the existence of such shops. The price of sweet-oil had gone up owing to a merchant buying up all groundnuts. He had also heard that a merchant had monopolised all the ghee available in the city.

WANTED CREDIT.

Mr. A. M. Tod said that in the A Ward they had a very energetic secretary in Mr. Karanjia who was doing everything to sell cheap grain at Bazargate street and at Colaba and popularise the shops. But cash was not light and credit was wanting. People preferred to buy from other shops in the vicinity by paying a little higher price as they obtained the stuff on credit. In the shop opened by the Committee they were selling grain to the extent of Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per day. He recited the circumstances under which Mr. Karanjia had obtained a number of bags of bajri from the Controller and sold at a reasonable rate to the poor. He was not in favour of selling grain at a heavy loss. They should sell it at a reasonable profit. What they should see to was that there was no profiteering. He referred to the transport difficulty and asked the Corporation to leave everything to the Commissioner and not interfere with his discretion.

NO CREDIT AND NO STUFF.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla said he could not agree with the previous speaker. As far as he was concerned in his Ward they had freely distributed handbills among the poor and they had succeeded in advertising. Prices had been posted at the walls of the shops, which was a very good thing to do. The main difficulty in not being able to popularise the shops was that the Municipality was not able to give credit to poor people. Poor people went to Marwaris and got the stuff on credit, although they knew they were being deceived both in the weight and the price. But they could not help it and the poor people had to resort to Marwaris. Another thing was that in spite of the Controller's orders they were unable to get the quality of foodstuffs which was generally bought by the poor. That was also a great difficulty for if the Municipality complained that they did not get the necessary stuff they would be simply turned out of the shop by the wholesale dealer. Other retail shops got the requisite goods from the wholesale merchants, although the Municipality was denied them. The Municipal shops were not popular simply because they did not give credit for one thing, and they did not keep the necessary stuff for another thing.

Mr. H. P. Mody said in eight or ten days the price of ghee had gone up by ten or more rupees. He did not know what the Controller was doing, and his ways were inscrutable like those of the Censor. He also wanted to know from the Commissioner what effect the opening of cheap grainshops had on the people and the general rise in Bombay.

APPALLING MORTALITY.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the Corporation would be appalled to hear that the mortality to-day was 400. Not only were necessaries unobtainable, but most of the important drugs were also not obtainable at reasonable prices although these were plenty in the shops. The mortality was going up daily to a horrible extent, and he would appeal to the Controller that not only the price of foodstuffs should be controlled, but also of stimulants and medicines.

Mr. J. A. Wadia was surprised that the Municipality were not able to get the necessary kinds of grain whereas the other shops could get them in any quantities. He thought the indirect advantage would be more than the direct one. At the same time he did not know why they should not open cloth shops.

Mr. S. D. Navalker said ghee could be got cheap in the mofussil but owing to shortage of wagons they could not move it to Bombay easily. The same was the case with regard to grain.

The motion was carried.

MOSQUITO NUISANCE.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy moved:

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the prevalence of unusually large number of mosquitoes at Club Road and its vicinity this year and he be requested to report early the cause or causes thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the evil and as to whether the Municipal drains in the locality are to any extent responsible for breeding the mosquitoes."

He said nice people were living on this road. They were really gentlemen. They could not move about in that locality even at 7 o'clock. If this nuisance were not checked surely the mortality would go on increasing.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said even on the Nepean Sea Road it was impossible to sit without a mosquito curtain. It might be owing to want of rain. He said that if the Commissioner wanted to take any ste... they should be taken immediately. ... ed there was something radica... with the whole city, and the ... do everything, as the ... not stint any mon... ed. But he t... should be ... The ...

REV. DR. R. SCOTT.

APPRECIATION OF HIS SERVICES.

A meeting of the past and present pupils and the friends and admirers of the Rev. Dr. R. Scott Principal of Wilson College, Bombay, was held in the Wilson College Hall, Chowpaty, yesterday evening under the chairmanship of Mr. K. K. Suntoke, pleader to consider how best to appreciate his services to the Wilson College and to the cause of education in this Presidency.

Mr. C. M. Cusetji placed before the meeting the first resolution as under:—

"That this meeting of the past and present students of the Wilson College and of the friends and admirers of the Rev. Dr. R. Scott, M.A., D.D., place on record their sense of the long and valuable services rendered by him to the cause of higher education in this Presidency, and to the Wilson College in particular, for a period of nearly forty years, and this meeting resolves to organise a movement in recognition of those services."

Mr. Cursetji in moving the adoption of the resolution said that he had come in contact with Dr. Scott in connection with the educational movement and from his own knowledge of him (Dr. Scott) the latter deserved their highest encomium for the work he had accomplished in Bombay. He was not only a teacher but a friend of students, and he hoped they would all cordially join in making the memorial movement a very complete success.

Mr. P. B. Shingane in seconding the resolution eulogised the educational services rendered by Dr. Scott. He referred in particular to Dr. Scott's unostentatious way of doing things. The meritorious services of such a man must be recognised and he hoped they would all come forward to support the movement.

Mr. K. H. Tarapore, supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha next moved "that a committee be appointed, with power to add to their number, to take steps to give effect to the latter part of the Resolution No. 1."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Bhabha dilated on the services rendered by Dr. Scott, who, he said, was modest in the extreme and never thrust himself forward to come into prominence. His work of a whole life-time was always marked by a deep sense of self-denial on his part. He exhorted all present to come forward with liberal subscriptions to enable the promoters of the memorial meeting not only to have Dr. Scott's features preserved in an oil painting or a bust but also, if possible to give him a purse in appreciation of his great services.

Prof. P. A. Wadia in heartily seconding the resolution referred to Dr. Scott's unique services in the cause of education for 40 years, and exhorted them all suitably to perpetuate the "noble work of a noble selfless career."

The resolution being supported, was put to the vote and carried with acclamation.

It was then announced that the provisional committee had received sums from several persons, amounting to about Rs. 2,000.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

NEW CEMETRY FOR BOMBAY.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay will consecrate a new Cemetry at Sewree on Thursday the 26th instant, when the Cathedral Choir will be present and Congregations from different churches in Bombay will move in procession.

JAIN POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

The All-India Jain Political Conference meets at Wardha in Central India, on the 25th and 26th instant. Mr. Vadilal Motilal Shah will preside.

PO...

2ND BIG MEETING: Z...

HANDICAPS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 23.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Langeinor	9 7	Cambelley	7 9
Charcoal	8 11	Cyanite	7 7
Pastime	8 9	Anthracite	7 13
Tagamor	8 7	Wm. The Bean	7 10
Sampier	8 7	Buskin	7 10
Ardveck	8 5	Francis Armand.	7 4
Louviers d'Or	8 5	Servian	6 7
Forward III	8 4	Glass Rock	6 7
Poignant	8 3		

THE STEWARDS PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Screamer	9 5	May Boy	8 9
Irish Recruit	9 4	Rueful	7 13
Footman	9 1	Sophie	7 12
Horse	9 0	Laveco	7 12
Red Quill	8 11	Philanthropist	7 11
Athlete	8 4	The Rocking	
Gladiator	8 4	Frisette	7 6
Bright Bird	8 2		

THE RIPON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Royal Band	9 13	Tommy Atkins	7
Johnnie H.	8 8	Decorum	7 5
Bodenham	8 3	Hookkoo	7 4
Claim A.	9 7	Kestrel	7 3
Hunyadi	8 8	Symptoms	7 1
Wavelets Dupe.	8 4	Loch D.	6 13
Lucky Queen	8 4	Discarded	6 9
Cherry & Black	7 18	Adelaide II	6 9
Krasovichik	7 11	Rochambole	6 7

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Collingwood	9 12	Nizamulmulk	8 1
Dartmoor	9 12	Money Gold	8 0
Red Cross	8 12	Gazal	7 12
Vellard	7 8	Zuheir	7 11
Kayid	9 8	Excelsior	7 5
Tammoos	9 0	Warminister	6 12
White Silk	8 12	Balloon	6 12
Ace of Royals	8 6		

THE CHESTER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Forfeit Lass	10 2	High Class	8
Fire Finch	9 5	Amity	8
Waynflete	9	Match Boy	8
Freddie	9 3	Counter Attack	8
Second String	9 0	Paradise	8 3
Otherwise	8 13	Loxwood	8
Rockfeller	8 12	Black Kite	8
Grey Beauty	8 9	Billy Bawn	7 13
Late Early Bird	8 9	Aligarh	7 13
Miss Rollestone	8 8	Madras	7 13
Contest	8 9	Dyna	7 10
Mitigation	8 8	Harrington	7 9
Shatra	8 7	Competition	7 7
Chatham	8 7	Chester	7 9
Final Shot	8 7	Stop Watch	7 8
Taj	8 7	Tollendal	7 8
Redspear	8 5	Sir Martin	7 7
Bellicose	8 5	Royal Jack	7 7
Financier	8 3	Boxer	7 5
Binfield Grove	8 5	Delhi	7 5
Repeater	8 5	Cecatrix	7

THE SINGARH PLATE.—Division I.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Khundil	9 7	Chrysanthemum	8
Ace of Hearts	9 5	Mount Pleasant	5 2
Najdi	9 4	Aladdin	8
Warminister	9 3	Sammy	8 1
Tit Bits	8 11	Investment	8 1
Beadmaker	8 11	New Era	7 11
Bayonet	8 10	Sawood	7 10
Rare Find	8 9	Dictate	7
Resident	8 8	Justice	7
Fareed Late	8 7	Garland	7
Diamond King	8 7	Safi	7
Natal	8 7	Subeh Pasha	7

KANARA 'AFFORESTATION.'

Sir,—I read in the "Government Gazette" of the 12th instant, under Revenue Notifications, that about 80 acres of land have been acquired by Government "at public expense, for a 'public purpose,' viz., for inclusion in forest area," in the village of Gadgeri in the Haliyal taluka of the Kanara Collectorate. So, inclusion of land in reserved forests, is 'a public purpose' in Kanara, whereas in other districts as can be evidenced from the same gazette, 'extension of the settlement of criminal tribes,' 'repairs of tanks' 'construction of roads' etc., come under that category. In Kanara, a tiger may mean a man, and all the land be created into a huge forest for the habitation of the ferocious animal whom the sporting sahebs may be pleased to house in their jungles for their occasional pastime and pleasure. But "it is pleasure to the cat but death to the rat," as the Marathi saying goes. Indeed, this process of afforestation in Kanara, has been going on to an intolerable extent. It has spread 'Malaria' alarmingly, has devastated villages, diminished population, cropped area and cattle; and still it comes. When will wisdom prevail?—Yours, etc.,

S. G. W.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

JAIN POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I learn from the "Jain Gazette" of Lucknow that a Special Session of the Jain Political Conference is to be held at Wardha (C. P.), on the 25th and 26th instant. The Reception Committee is formed of leading members of all the subjects of Jainism, a fact which shows how keenly the need of union is felt by a community which though generally peaceful, was for years past absorbed in mutual quarrels and litigation. It is indeed the national ideal that can truly awaken a people to the sense of unity. This political movement of a commercial community is really desirable, coming as it does at an opportune time when Government has inquired of various sectarian bodies their opinion on the proposed Reforms. Judging from the spirit underlying the protest raised in your columns against the suicidal advocacy by some of Communal Representation, one is inclined to hope that the Wardha sessions under the presidency of Mr. Vadilal M. Shah will not fail to raise an unfaltering and united voice in support of the Voice of India as expressed by the Special Congress, and to create among the thirteen lakhs of Jains that truly religious favour which alone is the foundation of all solid political activity.—Yours, etc.,

C. TEJPAL.

THE SURAT WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

The fourth general meeting of the Surat Weaving Mills, Ltd., was held on the 21st ... at, when the Directors' Report was unanimously adopted. A dividend at the rate ... per cent, was declared payable. The ...intment of Mr. Hassanally G. Karachi... as a director in the place of Mr. ...Abhoy Abdulhussein was confirmed. The ...ing director Mr. Matimbhoy Gulam... ...ein was re-elected. Messrs. Chandabhoy ...Jassoobhoy were appointed as auditors ...r the next year.

Bombay ... of members ... Street, at 6-15 ...

WEDNESD...

Benefit Performance by ... Mandali of "Widyaharan" in ... Sarvajanik Wachanalaya.

Poona Races: Second Meeting, 2nd Da...

Meeting of the Standing Committee, ... cipal Corporation, 11-20 a.m. (B. T.).

AMUSEMENTS

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior: at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 8-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 8-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

DE SOUZA.—At Satara, on 16th September, Mercedes Aemeliana (Nina), dearly beloved younger daughter of Dr. F. X. De Souza, I.C.S., and Mrs. De Souza, aged 11 years 11 months and 17th days.

BAND AT P. M. V. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1st/17th B. B. & C. I. Railway Battalion will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana to-day, at 6-15 p.m.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Federal Council will be held on Saturday, the ... instant, at 4 p.m. at its Headquarters.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of members and their friends will be held this evening at the Society's rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 6-15 p.m., when Father Blatter will read a paper on 'Flower colours and some colour problems.'

PAPER CURRENCY C. C. V. Y. M. C. A. (CENTRAL BRANCH) C. C.

This match, played on Saturday last resulted in a win by the Paper Currency C. C. by 3 wickets and 6 runs. Scores:—Paper Currency Office C. Club, 142 runs for 8 wickets; The Y. M. C. A. Central Branch C. C. scored 136 for all.

KILLICK NIXON & CO'S C. C. V. B. V. R. NO 2 COY. C. C.

This cricket match was played on Sunday, on the Oval ground and resulted in a win for the ... by 6 wickets and 15 runs.

The ...

Killick Nixon & Co's C. C. 110 runs for 4 wickets.

B. V. R. No. 2 Coy C. C. 95 runs for all.

KELEWADI C.C.V. CHIKITSAK SAMOOH & C

Played at Kennedy Sea Face, this match resulted in a win by the Kelewadi Cricket Club by one wicket and 79 runs.

The scores:—

Kelewadi Cricket Club, 109 runs for 9 wickets.

Chikitsak Samooha Cricket Club: 26 runs for all.

PUBLIC DEBATE AND ORATORICAL CONTEST.

Under the auspices of the Literary Society of the Student Branch of the Y. M. C. A. a public debate and oratorical contest will be held in the Bowen Memorial Hall, to-day, at 6-30 p.m., when Mr. A. Niogi will move that "Competition and not Cooperation should be the ideal of Nations." Mr. J. V. Joshi will lead the opposition.

Miss S. Paruck will preside, and also act as an arbiter with Mr. P. Anstey and Prof. P. A. Wadia. Two prizes will be awarded to the 2 best secondary speeches.

THE "MONTE CARLO" OF KHANDEISH

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Bhusawal is about 276 miles away from Bombay and though I suppose many know it as a Railway Station few know of its being the "Monte Carlo of Khandeish."

It is, indeed, astonishing how the authorities allow this disreputable trade to thrive in this place. The Municipality which refuses permission to a tradesman to allow an empty case to remain on the roadside, seems quite unconcerned about the gametables which are seen every evening from 5 to 8 opposite the Post Office. Three or four large tables are placed on the roadside and gambling goes on every evening at rattling speed. I am informed that the man who runs these tables has obtained a license from the Jalgaon authorities. The trade is carried under the very nose of the police who seem more solicitous about its success than about the poor victims who are lured there by the canvassing of the men in charge of the tables.

charge of the tables. An inquiry should be held about the matter.

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

Bhusawal, Sept. 18.

BOMBAY STATE WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

Tickets at Rs. 2 each. Proceeds after deducting the expenses to be distributed in prizes to be given in War Bonds. Complimentary Tickets allowed. First Prize Rs. 20,000. Closing and drawing of Lottery extended to 9-11-18 and ...-11-18 respectively. Tickets ... P.P. Apply to the Secretaries of the War Loan Lottery, Cambay.

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ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

MEMBER, ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—We do not think it necessary or desirable to publish your letter. We know that every possible effort is being made

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 24th September, 1918.

THE INDIAN RENAISSANCE.

India can no longer be scornfully described as a gegographical expression. She is certainly rapidly "developing a will of her own." Even a stranger to this country, if he is intellectually alert, is conscious of the complex movement which directs in various ways the Indian mind towards the discovery of old and forgotten sources of enlightenment as well as towards new modes of thought, feeling and taste, new experiences, new subjects of poetry and new forms of art. It is, however, not quite easy to grasp at once the full significance of the renaissance and, in the nature of things, it is almost impossible for him to find an exact verdict. It is possible that he may experience feelings somewhat akin to those experienced by Byron when he first glanced at the "eternal ark of worship." The grandeur of St. Peter did not at first overwhelm him. He had to control his thoughts before he could understand its glory or "learn what great conception can," Shelley prefaced his remarks about the Gladiator, the Venus of the Capitol, Apollo di Belvedere, the Laocoon and simlar works of art in Italy with some hesitation. He says that "these things are best spoken of when the mind has drunk in the spirit of their forms". Goethe, we learn, visited Italy after many aspirations and "severe preparation of mind". It is, indeed, India's great misfortune that very few of her European, more particularly English, visitors display such a necessary attitude of caution, humility and reverence when they undertake to describe her religion, her philosophy or her art. We do not refer to those whose interest it is to misrepresent and misinterpret India. India has, no doubt, suffered much at their hands but they are beginning to be found out. We refer to those honest enquirers who come to India with an open mind but who almost without exception, find it impossible to curb their native temperament. It is in the presence of an alien civilisation that their racial prepossessions and prejudices, if not arrogance, cling to them with a rare tenacity. We know that Mr. William Archer, for instance, does not, as a rule, seek to give amusement but an exact verdict and he attempts, as usual, to follow the same method of criticism in his recent book on "India and the Future". He attempts, however, in regard to this particular subject the impossible, and his failure is apparent to anyone who carefully studies the ... He begins to write as an "im... commentator", but gradually, ... might say instinctively, he develops ... controversial and even deprec... tone" and ends in the manner of one who is in his heart "irrationally proud" of the Englishman's work in India. That was, perhaps, inevitable, But it is astonishing to find that such a competent critic as Mr. William Archer should have chosen his materials so indiscriminately.

The book abounds in random statements, dogmatic assertions, and *a priori* conclusions. At no time, however, are these defects so patent as when the author discusses Indian art and culture. He unconsciously imitates the method of those who are in the habit of saying that the "character" or "expression" of late-Roman Sculpture results from the "character" or "spirit of late-Roman civilisation. One vague something accounting, as Vernon Lee would say, for another vague something. He goes further. He examines the art of this country by means of the academic canons of the West and he calls it a "rational estimate of Indian art". He discusses at great length what he terms the "doctrine" of Mr. Havell and detects in it two fundamental flaws. It assumes, according to him, the positive and objective truth of certain mehaphysical tenets, which are incapable of verification and which belong to a region inaccessible to art. In the second place it proceeds, he says, on principles which, if consistently applied, would place any savage Mumbo-Jumbo on a level with, or above the so-called Zeus of Phidias. One need not quarrel with him if he says that there are limits to the expression of spiritual ideals in artistic creations. But when he declares that they belong to a region inaccessible to art, and when he insists on a logical verification of spiritual values he is laying down conditions which no true artist would be prepared to accept. It is, again, not Mr. Havell's doctrine alone but all doctrines about art that stand in danger of being falsified if they are pushed to their logical extremity. Even the doctrine of naturalism, which the author preaches with apparent fervour, if consistently applied, results, it is well known, in mere virtuosity which lowers the greatest artistic creations to the level of colour-photography and machine-made sculpture. Mr. Lawrence Binyon, author of the well-known book, "Paintings in the Far East," in a recent article on Indian Art, expects that a little insight will prevent Englishmen from dismissing Hindu sculptural forms as mere grotesque idols, as European travellers "used to" view them. He will be surprised to hear that "monstrous" is the epithet that constantly forces itself upon Mr. William Archer, when the latter deals with Hindu sculpture. The fact that in dealing with the sculpture Mr. William Archer has made no reference to the South Indian bronze and more particularly to the Tamil saints, is peculiarly significant. Mr. Lawrence Binyon says that there is in Rajput painting "a kind of aerial joyousness in movement, gesture and expression, which is unlike anything in the rest of the world's art." Mr. William Archer, however, condemns them as "miniature" and says that that is the term from which there is no escape in the discussion of Indian painting. Will he study the daily accumulating evidence in appreciation of Indian painting and realise that what he calls the Western answer is not the right answer even from the artist's point of view. It is in architecture alone that he condescends to acknowledge a "plausible claim" to equality. The monumental work of Ferguson on the history of Indian Architecture is evidently quite unknown to him, otherwise he would have learnt that Indian architecture is still, as nowhere else, a living art. Mr. William Archer finds that the list of supreme personalities, whom India has given to history, is very disappointing It is useless to tell him that, if he believes that history was never written in India it is manifestly impossible for him to procure a reliable list of such personalities. If, however, he has, like the Germans, a natural predisposition for hero-cults and if he still lives in an atmosphere of what Mr. Wells calls Victorian humbug, he will find some consolation when we answer him, in the language of Mr. Wells, that it is not that India failed to produce heroes so much as that she has produced heroism in a torrent. A deeper grasp of the culture movement of the world will, moreover, make him understand the truth of Prof. Geddes' remark that "it is the super-eminent idealism of the East from whose lofty tableland of general thought have arisen so many of the high individualities of the spiritual world". He informs us that no nation will ever make itself valid and self-sufficing by fancying that "it is peculiarly favoured by Heaven, an elect ... le, the depository of inspira... ... intuitions not vouchsafed ... rest of mankind." ... ber would have been ... advise us about India's salvation if he had profited by the lecture on "Art and Commonweal," which he delivered some months before he started on his travels into this country. We wish he had followed his own advice in his description of India's past, and not tried to "reconstruct a bird-of-paradise from its skeleton or a rich banquet from its bill of fare." He says that his book is not a book of travel. We wish it were so. It ought to be, at any rate, a change in its title. He has failed to understand ... 's past and although he has ignored has been unable to read her present, he indulges in vague warnings about her future.

It is with some relief that one turns to a book which contains a larger and deeper comprehension of the forces that are moulding the India of the near future. Mr. James H. Cousins, in his recent book on "Renaissance in India," tries to attain and, perhaps, communicate that comprehension. He almost attains his object, because he has adopted the only rational attitude, because,—unlike Mr. William Archer, who poses as an impartial commentator with an inordinate desire to say something which has not been "fully, explicitly and dispassionately said before,"—he knows that his book is "happily incomplete." The story of India's real life is, Mr. Cousins points out, "the story of the making of the Ramayana, the decorating of Ajanta, the sculpturing of Konarak, the revival of Indian painting in Bengal, the revival of Indian drama in the Telugu country, the All-India Musical Conference, the poetry and prose of Tagore." An appreciation of any form of Indian Art depends, he remarks, "not so much on one's knowledge of Indian Art-history as upon one's ability to clear the mind of historical *debris*, especially that of another race." Mr. William Archer has obviously not cleared his mind of the historical *debris*. He appears to be in complete ignorance of the significance of the new school of Indian painting in Bengal, which Mr. Cousins describes as a vital movement. The movement has more than a local or challenging interest. It indicates a deliberate departure from Western academic formulas of art and in attempting to fulfil "the ideals of both realism and impressionism by a clear recognition of the necessary interplay of the visual faculty with the interpretative." It stimulates the evolution of new forms of art. The history of artistic education in this country, of the rapid decline and almost complete disappearance of the rare indigenous artistic handicrafts and of the irresponsible activities of the P. W. D. is one sad tale of misguided application of Western academic and archeological formulas of art. Mr. William Archer is inexplicably silent about this. Mr. Cousins, therefore, does well to emphasise that the arts that are sought to be applied in nation-building must be themselves "national, in expressing the national environment, the national temperament and the national direction." He suggests that "an alternative to the inspiration of devotion to God and Motherland may be found in devotion to Art itself, not for itself but in service to the community through the fusion of art and religion—not the religion of creeds and ceremonies only, but of vision and realisation." Mr. Cousins says that when he first witnessed the exhibition organised by the Society of Oriental Art in 1916, it chiefly struck him "by what was *not* in it, that was, the passion and the struggle of the West to hold on to beauty that was seen to be slipping away." Although the influence of Japan was evident, it appeared to him to extend only to method. But the influence that Europe has sought to exert on the new school is, he thinks, deeper and more dangerous. "It is well that the art of India should be enriched by the advancement in the technique and mechanics of the West," but the Indian artist, he urges, must beware lest he be tempted by the appreciation of foreign critics who suggest that "something is missed in not following the Western riot of passion in the arts." The exhibition of the Society at the beginning of this year confirms his belief in the work of the new school. He points out that the most significant feature of the past two years' work of the modern Bengal school in painting as summarised in this exhibition is to be found in two series of humorous and satirical cartoons. We have not the space to refer to the other aspects of the renaissance described by Mr. Cousins. But the book will "add to the understanding of India by herself" and it is also one of the many answers to the challenge of Mr. William Archer. The rise of the Modern German University from French parentage is only half the story. The other main line was, according to Prof. Geddes, an Indian one. That is another answer to Mr. William Archer and he might well recollect that one of the greatest elements of the rise was "the rediscovery of Sanskrit, that Greek of a new, perhaps greater, renaissance."

Notes of the Day.

Activity in the Balkans.

Quick developments are reported from Macedonia. The Bulgarians have evidently suffered a defeat, amounting to a rout. The army is rapidly retreating, the only resistance offered being that of the enemy's rearguard. Allied troops have crossed the Cerna and captured the summits of Porta and Dzena. A Paris telegram says that we have so far captured 8,000 prisoners and hundreds of guns. If there is no exaggeration in the Serbian communiqué that we advanced by twenty kilometres on the 20th. it is obvious that enemy resistance is weak and retreat rapid. A small news item, however, says that Germano-Bulgar forces are continually arriving, and therefore we must expect a fresh trial of strength in the Balkans almost immediately. Failing in her peace attempts, Germany is likely to offer a frenzied fight on all fronts. But the initiative in the Balkans is ours this time, and so far it has been a success.

An Advance and a Retreat.

The war theatres in Asia Minor were for the last four months in a state of quiescence. From the 18th instant there has been a fresh wave of activity from the Mediterranean coast to the Caspian Sea. Eastward of the Jerusalem-Nablus road, General Allenby has made a marked advance. What is more important than the capture of Talkeram and Elmughier, is the splendid breakthrough which has resulted in the isolation of 25,000 of the Turkish army. The road to Alleppo is declared open, but the city is still nearly 300 miles off. While there is a clear and fine victory for General Allenby in Palestine, there is a reverse reported from Baku. Baku is in Caucasia, a port of the Caspian Sea. The British have been forced to evacuate the town under circumstances of grave peril. For defene, the forces required the assistance of the fleet, which under Bolshevik control failed to cooperate. The British position was further endangered by the refusal of the inhabitants to render support and the voluntary dispersal of the Armenians on whom our forces relied. It was a brilliant retreat. Baku is now reported to be in flames.

The Heroics of Dr. Nair.

Dr. Nair seems to have contemplated valiant deeds after signing the undertaking that he would not address public meetings in England. But the Imperial Government gave in and we lost a great spectacle of passive resistance. The "Madras Mail" gives the story, but we warn our readers that it proceeds from its London correspondent. Says the "Mail":—

> Needless to say, our special correspondent remarks, Dr. Nair feels no particular goodwill to the Government for a concession which was forced from them and was not of their own consciousness of what was fair, seeing what had already taken place on the publication of the Reforms Scheme at Home. They knew that for this very reason Dr. Nair had intended to ignore the embargo and take the consequences, and the War Conncil, it is also known, notified Mr. Montagu that if Dr. Nair did so they intended taking no action against him, and that the Secretary of State for India had better make what bargain he could.

So Dr. Nair was resolved to ignore the embargo and take the consequences. At the same time, the War Cabinet (or as the "Mail" would call it the "War Council") notified Mr. Montagu that if Dr. Nair did so, they intended taking no action against them. The body which prohibited the ingress of the Home Rule Deputation and served the embargo on Dr. Nair is identical, but so far as Dr. Nair was concerned it was meants as a light gambol. And Mr. Montagu was to have the disgrace of it if Dr. Nair broke his undertaking. It is all very interesting but since the "War Council" does not consist entirely of the nominees of the Indo-British Association, we decline to believe so mean a story.

Income-Tax Prosecutions.

We published on Saturday the news that eleven test prosecutions have been instituted by the Income-Tax Collector of Ahmedabad before the City Magistrate against assessees who have failed to submit the required returns of their income within the appointed time without reasonable cause or excuse. For more than a month the mercantile community in Gujarat, Bombay and Karachi (in 1916-17 Bombay City paid 7.2 per cent. Ahmedabad City and District 4.6 per cent. and Karachi and District 5.3 per cent. of the income tax of the Bombay Presidency) have been concerting measures to devise and secure amendments to the Act with a view to remove their grievances under it. The merchants in other important centres, too, both in and outside this Presidency, have shown their dissatisfaction with the administrative changes brought about by the new Act. The Bombay merchants telegraphed to the Viceroy, urging suspension of the operation of the Act pending the decision of a memorial now under preparation. The Government of India refused to grant such a vague and general telegraphic request but promised due consideration of the memorial when received. The suspension of the operation of the Act in the meanwhile is thus left to the discretion of the local Executive. Even in an important place like Bombay City the Income Tax Collector has not thought fit to press for its immediate administration. Though the Act was passed and published in March and its Gujarati translation was ready in April, that translation was not published till 4th July and the rules and forms were gazetted only on 1st August. Thus there seemed to be no hurry on the part of the local Government to administer the Act in the hot haste in which the Ahmedabad Collector seems to be acting.

Illegal Notices.

Merchants have never shown unwillingness to pay the tax on principle; but as they slept over the matter while the Act was being passed, they ought to have offered deposits on the basis of last year's assessments pending a decision of their memorial, so as to be able to avoid any accusation of obstructing Government or rendering administration impossible. The budgetted amount of receipts of income tax this year (£6,333,200) is almost the same as that of the revised estimates of the last year (£6,075,800). The Collector for Bombay City made some such offer to the merchants in return for extension of time only, on condition that at the end of the extended period they undertook to make the returns in the proper form, possibly without waiting for the decision of the Government of India on their memorial. Obviously, such an undertaking was unfair to the merchants who have other genuine grievances. But even so the Collector for Bombay City has not thought it discreet to press for the immediate administration of the Act. The District Collector of Ahmedabad, however, gives an insulting and indiscreet reply to the merchants' deputation, telling them that they could migrate to a place where the Act was not in operation. Still more indiscreet has been the action of the Income Tax Collector of Ahmedabad City who has started these prosecutions. That officer told the deputation on the 4th instant that out of 1,000 notices for returns of income that had been issued, the period allowed had expired a week ago in the case of 437 notices and these were not even then complied with. The period of 30 days having expired a week before the 4th instant, in the case of these 437 notices, they must have been issued obviously somewhere in July, even before the form was legalised by being gazetted on 1st August and they were, therefore, clearly illegal.

Fever and Sanitation.

Fever of a more malignant type than that which a few weeks ago partly paralysed the public services in Bombay has again broken out in certain parts of the town. The early symptoms are severe headache accompanied with pain at the back and low fever. This is followed by sudden high temperature while cough and cold are not necessary concomitants. The fever lasts for about three days; but in many cases it develops into pneumonia and the patient succumbs on the fourth or fifth day. Indulgence in ice after a hot day's work or physical labour is said to be partly responsible for the disease; but the more real, if more remote, causes are perhaps the abnormal shortage of rain and the mosquitoes, whose larvae have not been washed out by seasonable downpours. The Health Department will do well to put forth more strenuous exertions to combat the mosquito pest. The insanitary condition not only of bye-lanes but streets also calls for attention. We venture to give one instance only. Who is responsible for the now more or less permanent condition of stinking atmosphere charged with offensive effluvia in and around the Byculla Station compound? As one enters this station facing the west one is invaded by a stench from the filthy chawls on the left which are generally in a condition unfit for human beings to enter. A large number of very poor people live in this quarter and the death rate is believed to be abnormal.

GERMAN OFFER TO BELGIUM.

CONVEYED THROUGH COUNT TOERRING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 23.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Cologne Gazette's" Berlin correspondent admits that Count Toerring approached the Belgian Government about peace. He says Toerring is related to the Belgian royalties by marriage and approached the Government privately acting on the conviction that Belgium was most interested in a speedy peace.

The "Koelnische Volkszeitung's" Berlin correspondent says even if further territory is abandoned in Macedonia that need not cause uneasiness. The paper understands that fresh Bulgarians troops will reach the front.

FIGHTING ROUND EPEHY.

ENEMY'S STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

BRITISH CARRY IMPORTANT STRONGHOLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDN, Sept. 23.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Sept. 23.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wiring last night says: The enemy, who has been reinforced, stubbornly resisted in the fighting this morning around Epehy. We carried many strong points, the most important being a web like trenchwork called "Quadrilateral," north-east of Honlon. The fighting was of a more hand-to-hand character than hitherto in the present offensive. We were opposed by Alpine Corps and two other divisions, besides a new division which has been moved up from the reserve.

We captured Quennemont farm by two o'clock. We afterwards withdrew from Quennemonts farm. The net gains for the day were satisfactory. We occupied or destroyed many outposts in the troublesome zone and inflicted heavy casualties.

HIGHLAND CORPORAL'S HEROISM.

The Corporal of the Highland Light Infantry, who with six men held a post at Moeuvres, is a native of Fife where he has a wife and two children. Twice during the forty-eight hours he sent asking for relief. The first messenger was killed and the second wounded, but the latter reached our lines just as the assault which brought relief for the above launched.

BRITISH CAPTURE PRIEL FIRM.

ENEMY ATTACK AT MOEUVRES REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22, 11-55 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 23.

A British communiqué says we renewed attack northward of Labassee. The fighting Epehy and again made progress capturing th little Priel farm and other organised points of resistance and taking a number of prisoners. We repulsed a local attack southward of Villes-Quislain after sharp fighting. We advanced our line in this sector during the night, taking prisoners.

The enemy in the afternoon again attacked at Moeuvres, but was repulsed. We improved our positions there, capturing prisoners.

The English troops as the result of successful local operations on Saturday night in the neighbourhood of Gavrelle advanced our line on a two mile front, capturing prisoners. We drove off raiders westward of Acheville.

The enemy this morning delivered a local attack northward of Labassee. Fighting continues.

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS

FIGHTING OPPOSITE EPEHY AND LEMPIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Sept. 23.

Fighting yesterday was limited to a front of 6,000 yards opposite Epehy and Lempire. Battalions of dismounted yeomanry Londoners and Eastv Countrymen, in a heavy storm attacked the bulge in the Hindenburg outpost system the Alpinists and three other divisions defended. The ground was intersected with short trench saps and switches. The Germans were numerically superior and freely used bombs. Tanks co-operated but the ground was very difficult and sometimes impossible owing to mud. The struggle swayed all day long. Much uncut wire was encountered, handicapping progress.

The enemy's high velocity shelling at Guennemont farm amounted to a barrage, hence our withdrawal, but the farm is untenable by the enemy. A storm practically prevented co-operation of aircraft, which is alone able to spot machinegun nests.

BRITISH GAINS IN FLANDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 11-10 p.m., Sept. 22.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 23.

A British communiqué says the hostile attack northwestward of Labassee reported this morning was not pressed and our position is unchanged. In local encounters we slightly improved our positions southwards of Villers-Guislain and in the neighbourhood of Zillebeke.

AUSTRIAN REGIMENTS MUTINY.

REFUSE TO GO TO ANGLO-FRENCH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 23.

STOCKHOLM.—A telegram from Kieff states that an Austrian regiment at Kovno refused to go to the Anglo-French front and unfurled a red flag. Two other regiments followed its example.

FIGHTING SOUTH OF ST. QUENTIN.

FRENCH GAINS EXTENDED

ENEMY ATTACKS SHATTERED NORTH OF AISNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 3-0 a.m., Sept. 23.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Sept. 23.

Last night's French communiqué says: South of St. Quentin we extended our positions east of Hinacourt and Ly-Fontaine and reached the western outskirts of Vendeuik.

North of the Aisne three German counter-attacks were shattered north of Allemant before they could approach our lines. We gained ground east of Sanco and took prisoners.

ENEMY COUPS-DE-MAIN FAIL ON VESLE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22, 4-25 p.m.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Sept. 23.

A French communiqué says:—

The night was marked only by somewhat considerable artillery activity in the St. Quentin region and north of the Aisne.

On the Vesle front, we repulsed two enemy *coups-de-main*. Our detachments penetrated enemy lines in the Champagne and Lorraine and brought back prisoners.

MARSHAL FOCH'S CHESSBOARD OPERATIONS.

ENEMY'S RESERVES BEING DRAINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 22.

A "Pioneer" special cable states:—

Marshal Foch's chessboard operations are going well and are draining the reserves of the enemy, who has little more than a dozen unbled divisions. The extension of the push in the Balkans has stopped help going to the West. The Germans' urgent demands on Austria are not being met willingly and only in part.

A neutral source says that the recent conference at the enemy's main headquarters decided to try for peace *via* Vienna. The Austrian situation is worse, the Russian operations are growing and the Allies' blows are staggering the enemy.

TOTAL LOSSES FROM SUBMARINISM.

7,157,000 DEADWEIGHT TONS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Sept. 23.

WASHINGTON.—The Shipping Board states with Allied and American construction working full headway the total submarine war losses will soon be overcome. The submarines have sunk up to the present and destroyed 7,157,000 deadweight tons over construction, but 3,795,000 tons of enemy shipping have been seized. The United States is working 203 shipyards, comprising 1,020 shipways. The American construction programme includes 2,693 ships of a tonnage of 1,630,000 tons.

COTTON STRIKE AT MANCHESTER.

SPEEDY RESUMPTION OF WORK FAVOURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 23.

The great majority of delegates at a meetings at Manchester on the 17th favoured speedy resumption of work, but proceedings were adjourned to the 20th in accordance with the wishes of the majority in order to allow the issue to be submitted to the districts.

"STRIKE PRACTICALLY SETTLED"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept 19.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Sept. 23.

The cotton strike is regarded as practically settled. Resumption of work is expected early next week.

GERMAN POLITICAL CRISIS

ITS GENESIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Sept. 23.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Berliner Tageblatt" states that the German political crisis began with the dismissal of Kuehlmann; whose successor von Hintze has up to the present been a complete disappointment, especially in the Vienna affair. Nobody objects to Hertling if he is willing to form a parliamentary government, but if the rumour that Hertling refuses to admit the Socialists into the Government be confirmed, the Chancellor would certainly lose the confidence of the Majority parties.

It is becoming more and more certain that the decision rests with the Centre.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE TROTSKY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 23.

A telegram to Amsterdam from Kieff via Leipsig says an attempt to assassinate Trotsky at Kursk failed. A soldier fired and missed.

BULGARIAN RESISTANCE BROKEN.

RAPID ALLIED ADVANCE.

ENEMY REREAT IN GERNA BEND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON 2-10 a.m., Sept. 23.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Sept. 23.

A French Eastern communiqué says: The French and Serbian armies on September 21st on the Dracheviso massif broke the serious resistance of the Bulgarians reinforced by German troops. Pursuing their success, the Allies northwards passed Vozare and Kavadar and reached the Vardar in the direction of Negotin and Demirkapou.

The enemy is destroying material wholesale in the direction of Dradsko and in the region of the Vardar and Doiran, where he is burning stations, munitions' depots and aviation parks. The number of prisoners and guns captured is increasing. The Serbians captured a complete group of mountain guns and a battery of 105 millimetre guns. The aviators continue to harass the retreating enemy.

In the Eastern part of the Cerna Bend the enemy has begun to retreat. The Allies have captured Chaniste Orle. The French and Greeks north and north-west of the Dzena massif continue to progress in conjunction with the Serbians.

TWENTY KILOMETRES IN ONE DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Sept. 23.

A Serbian communiqué says:—

We advanced over twenty kilometres northward on September 20. We are now several kilometres north of Kavarda. We captured twelve more guns.

Germano-Bulgar reinforcements are continually arriving.

CAPTURES IN THE BALKANS.

8,000 PRISONERS AND HUNDREDS OF GUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 23.

PARIS.—The Allies have now captured 8,000 prisoners and hundreds of guns in the Balkans.

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVES

ARRANGEMENTS FOR MUTUAL REPATRIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 23.

Reuter learns that arrangements are in progress for mutual repatriation of the British and Russian representatives.

REPATRIATION OF ALLIED DISPLOMATS.

TCHITCHERIN DEFINES CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Sept. 23.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Moscow states that Tchitcherin has notified the neutral Consulates General that the Russian Government is still ready to permit British and French diplomats and Consuls to leave Russia via Finland the moment it has received a telegram from Litvinoff saying he and his companions have embarked at a British port and the Norwegian Consul has confirmed Litvinoff's departure from England.

The note adds that the internment of British and French men between the ages of 18 and 48 will cease if Britain and France drop their reprisals against Soviet supporters.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

RECOGNISED AS CO-BELLIGERENTS VB JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Sept. 23.

TOKIO.—The Czecho-Slovaks are recognised as co-belligerents against the common enemy.

MESSRS, MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 7-60 a.m., Sept. 23.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says there is no change in the position of the market. The trade demand is fairly active. The Shanghai exchange is still nominally at 5/6 a tael, but business has been effected at considerably higher rates.

JAPANESE CABINET RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 23.

TOKIO.—The Japanese Cabinet has resigned.

"INDIA DAY."

MOVEMENT IN LONDON.

RESPONSE TO APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Sept. 23.

The newspapers give prominence to "India Day," emphasising the greatness of India's war services and the gallantry of the Indian troops. Emblems such as miniature silver kukris, gilt elephants, stars with the picture of the Taj Mahal and elephant flags are being sold everywhere. Many distinguished society ladies are assisting, also Indian ladies and children in Indian dress. The Indian Association in London are also participating in the movement. Princess Duleep Singh, Honorary Secretary, toured various centres during the day, the weather being glorious.

Y. M. C. A. HUTS.

Y. M. C. A. huts and clubs for Indian soldiers number fifteen in France, thirteen in India, thirty-five in Mesopotamia, nine in Egypt and four in East Africa. It is desired to raise £25,000 for twenty more clubs and a large hostel at Cairo, £20,000 for fifteen additional clubs in Mesopotamia and £5,000 for work among Indian artillery drivers and labourers in France. Donations already received include: the Peninsular Chartered Bank, £1,000 and each of Ellerman lines £500.

"TIMES" ROWLATT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

"ITS DEFINITE CONNECTION WITH REFORM MOVEMENT"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Sept. 23.

"The Times" publishes a summary of the report of the Rowlatt Committee extracted from the Indian press and urges that the report should be published in England without delay, because the policy which continues to invite the British nation to make up its mind upon current Indian affairs on the basis of a single ex-parte document is bound to excite misgivings.

"The Times" emphasises that the Rowlatt report is definitely connected with the reform movement ,because it makes very definite and disagreeable statements regrading certain extremist leaders and says that at present there is a possibility of the Extremists obtaining a dominating influence in Indian internal politics, if they have not already done so. "The Times" believes inbuences will prevail, but it is imperative that the whole facts should be accessible in Britain and that the British people should be given sound information about many representations made to Mr. Montagu while he was in India.

PUBLICATION IN ENGLAND URGED.

"The Times" is sure that the present economy in information cannot be wilful, but it points out that the libraries of Parliament are inaccessible to the general public and says nobody who reads the Rowlatt Report can doubt that the recommendations advising retention of special powers by the Government of India after the war are fully justified. The revelations in no way impugn the loyalty or good faith of the vast preponderance of the people of India. The report should not momentarily be allowed to check or impede the movement embodied in the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, but the facts set forth emphasise the need of vigilant scrutiny into all prospective changes.

EXPLANATION OF DELAY.

COPIES TO BE AVAILABLE SOON IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Sept. 23.

The Press Bureau states that enquiries have been made at the India Office why copies of the report of Rowlatt Committee have not been available in England. The explanation is that the simultaneous publication in India and England would have delayed the appearance of the report in India, which it was desired to avoid. The Government of India is sending sufficient copies Home to meet the requirements of Parliament and the public.

BRITISH OFFICERS IN EGYPT.

PERMISSION TO THEIR FAMILIES TO PROCEED THERE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept 21.

The families of all British officers of the British and Indian services now serving in Egypt are permitted to proceed to that country if they so desire. Applications should be submitted direct to the Quarter-master-General in India stating (a) the appointment of the unit in which the officer is serving, (b) the number of members of the family for whom passages are required, (c) in the case of a nurse, the name, (d) family's address, (e) such information as will enable passages to be booked and passages to be booked for applicants [illegible] by the [illegible]

BRI... PA...

ENEMY RESISTANCE C... LAPSES EVERYWHERE.

18000 PRISONERS AND 120 GUNS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 23.

A Palestine communiqué says enemy resistance by eight in the evening of the 20th had collapsed everywhere except on the Turkish left in the Jordon valley. Our left wing swinging eastwards had reached the line of the Bidies-Baka-Messudieh junction astride the railway and roads converging on Nablus from the west. The right wing traversing a difficult country against considerable resistance reached the line of Khanjibeit-Essawich facing the north astride the Jerusalem-Nablus road.

Northward our cavalry traversing the field of Armageddon occupied Nazareth, Afule and Beisan collecting the disorganised masses of the enemy and transport arriving from the south. All the avenues of escape except the fords over the Jordan between Beisan and Jisreddamier were thus closed to the enemy.

Eastward of the Jordan, the King of Hedjaz's Arabs effected numerous demolitions of railways radiating from Derna and destroying several important bridges including one in the Yurmak valley.

Accurate figures of the captures are not yet available but 8,000 prisoners, 100 guns, large quantities of horse and mechanical transport, four aeroplanes, many locomotives and much rolling stock have already been counted.

The air services inflicted very severe losses on the masses of Turks retreating along difficult roads. A German mail-carrying aeroplane landed in the midst of our troops at Afule. The pilot who believed the place was still in Turkish hands destroyed the machine and the contents before he was taken prisoner.

ATTACK BY IRISH AND INDIANS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 24.

The Irish and Indians to-day attacked westwards of Nablus road and are progressing splendidly. They were accompanied by a unit of Cape coloured troops, who captured a strong position called "Square Hill," as well as the first gun taken in this sector, showing great gallantry and push.

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Palestine Headquarters wiring on September 20th says: an exciting incident occurred when a staff car with four Turkish officers rounding a corner met a British armoured car. The Turks defended themselves with revolvers, but all were captured.

All day long aviators were bombing and machinegunning roads packed with a confused mass of transport. Some airmen returned five times for fresh bombs. One flight holds a record of 105 hours' flying.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS

ABSURDLY LIGHT BRITISH LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Sept. 23.

Reuter learns that the situation in Palestine is developing in a most interesting way. The enemy in the neighbourhood astride, of the Jordan are stubbornly holding their front, but everything westwards has been broken down. While one Allied line is advancing northwards, another is progressing towards the Jordan, taking the Turkish resistance in flank. Our losses are absurdly light in view of the importance of the advance.

18,000 PRISONERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Sept. 23.

Reuter learns that the total number of prisoners captured by the British in Palestine has now reached 18,000, while 120 guns have been taken.

ITALIAN FRONT.

CZECHS' DEFENCE AT DOSSALTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Sept. 23.

An Italian official communiqué says:—

The enemy attacked the salient of point 703 at Dossalto, which was admirably defended by Czecho-Slovaks. He gained a footing, but was driven out with heavy losses. The situation was completely re-established.

ITALIANS OPEN OFFENSIVE IN CERNA BEND.

In the Cerna bend in conjunction with the general Allied offensive, the Italians began a vigorous offensive on Saturday, capturing the enemy's front positions.

Mr. B. G. Til... for England in comm... against Sir Valentine Ch... visor, Mr. R. P. Karandikar... him.

There was a notable gathering last ... at the Sardar Griha, when the Bombay National Union gave a dinner in honour of Mr. Tilak on the eve of his departure. About 150 covers were laid, among those who had responded to the invitation of the Union being, besides Mr. Tilak, Mrs. Besant Mr. C. V. Vaidya, Mr. and Mrs. Jinarajadasa, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. S. R. Bomanji Dr. Miss N. M. Joshi, Mr. R. P. Karandikar, Dr. Deshmukh, Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. Mawji Govindji, Mr. C. V. Vaidya, Vice-President of the Union, proposed the toast of the guest of the evening. He said they had met there that night to bid farewell to the greatest patriot of the land. He was very sorry, as everybody else would be, that Mr. Tilak could not speak on the occasion, but hoped England would take away that embargo and allow him to put India's case before her. The keynote of Mr. Tilak's life was "work for the Country, ever sticking to the constitutional method of agitation." On behalf of the Bombay National Union he again wished Mr. Tilak *bon voyage*.

Mrs. Besant, in supporting said they wished the revered guest happy voyage, useful work and safe return. She assured Mr. Tilak that however cold England might be, Indian hearts would ever keep him warm (Hear, hear.) They knew full well that even though he was to be physically in England, his heart would be in India. While bidding him farewell, she said, "We love Bal Gangadhar Tilak because he has a perfect love for the Mother land."

The toast was enthusiastically responded to.

Mr. Tilak being gagged by the Bombay Government, could not speak. Instead Mr. R. P. Karandikar proposed the toast of the Bombay National Union. He said that day they were witnessing India united as a nation, and the Bombay National Union which had its share in bringing about this typified that state.

Dr. M. B. Velkar in reply said that the gathering was a spectacle of India of yesterday and to-day, young and old sitting at the feet of their venerable leader to do homage to Mr. Tilak.

The toast was heartily drunk.

Mr. Mavji Govindji in proposing the toast of Mrs. Besant said that they must admire the untiring energy of Mrs. Besant, who had come down specially to Bombay to bid farewell to a comrade in arms, who was going to fight their battle in England.

The toast was heartily drunk.

Mr. Jamnadas paid his humble tribute to the venerable patriot and said the three great qualities which he and his young friends liked to copy in Mr. Tilak, were his deep love for the country, his courage and his sterling self-sacrifice. In bidding Tilak [illegible] would be crowned with success. Mr. Tilak's efforts would be [illegible] would be. [illegible] was sure that [illegible] success, as he was sure the[illegible]

The party came [illegible] after Mr. Tilak and Mrs. Besant were garlanded and a group-photo was taken.

GERMANS IN RUSSIA.

KAISER'S ORDER TO JOIN SOVIET TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Sept. 23.

PEKING.—The Kaiser on September 10 ordered all the Germans in Russia fit for duty to join the Soviet troops and oppose Japan and the Allies, who are threatening to restore the east front.

RESTORATION OF EASTERN FRONT.

CZECH COMMANDER ON KAISER'S FEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Sept. 23.

VLADIVOSTOK.—The Czech Commander Garda interviewed by Reuter illustrates the significance of the Kaiser's warning as regards the restoration of the Eastern front. He stated that the organisation of the Russian army behind the Urals was proceeding apace. Already 150,000 were mobilised although at present lacking essentials of military equipment. Three divisions were immediately needed to hold the Urals and allow the organisation to continue. Meanwhile, the German tentacles closed the Urals. The Omsk Government was sufficiently strong to restore the civil administration throughout Siberia. Horvath's political role ended in martial law being declared in Vladivostok.

BRITISH FLYING OPERATIONS

GOOD WORK DESPITE BAD WEATHER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Sept. 23.

A British communiqué regarding aviation says:—

Flying operations were carried on, yesterday, despite clouds and wind. Six tons of bombs were dropped.

We destroyed seven hostile machines and drove three down out of control. Eight British machines are missing. We brought down three enemy bombing machines during the night. All our night-fliers returned.

RESOLUTION LOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

The Imperial Council met this morning H. E. the Viceroy presiding. At question time Mr. Sarma asked:—

(a) Whether and how long Darisi Chenchaiah, a native of the Nellore District, Madras Presidency, had been interned under their orders; (b) the circumstances which led to his internment and to the continuance thereof and (c) whether they intended to release him or bring him speedily to trial.

Sir William Vincent replying said: "Darisi Chenchaiah has been interned in India since 7th April, 1916. He was a member of the Ghadhr party and follower of Hardyal and took part in the expedition to Siam in 1915 planned by Germany, the object being to seduce Indian troops. It is proposed to reconsider his case at an early date."

Sir George Barnes replying at length to Mr. Sarma's question regarding the quantities of salt in stock said the Government of India was of opinion that the existing salt stocks together with the anticipated output from salt sources and expected imports from abroad would be quite sufficient to meet normal requirements.

ENQUIRY INTO WORKING OF C.I.D.

After interpellations Mr. Khaparde moved that the consideration and disposal of the Sedition Committee's report, 1918, be kept in abeyance and that a thorough and searching enquiry be undertaken by a mixed committee of equal number of officials and non-official Indians into the working of the C.I.D. department.

Mr Khaparde said his resolution divided into two parts, one for keeping the Rowlatt recommendations in abeyance and another for an enquiry into the working of the criminal intelligence departments, including the central intelligence.

Mr. Khaparde, continuing, said both departments had the same initials C.I.D. In asking for the enquiry he was convinced that both things were in close touch with one another. The Council would remember that he had asked for the publication of evidences, but these were denied and even not made available to members of the Council. Government would not give them information that the persons specially mentioned were produced, but Government thought they were not. The enquiry was held in camera and the persons whose conduct was impugned were not present, nor had they had counsels to represent them. The result of the commission was based upon papers prepared by members of the Indian Civil Service. There was nobody present and the parties [illegible] no enquiry was examined nor cross examined. No eminent [illegible] was made as to motive. The judges might be regarded fair, but the enquiry was exparte.

RESORT TO FAITH CURE.

Their judgment was not even complete. He was not permitted to see the evidences and the whole of the judgment was not even there. The whole page 135 of the report only contained asteriks. The whole enquiry was on the inductive principle and this method had limitations and, therefore, the result could not be regarded as satisfactory. Facts were not investigated, but were based upon reports. The remedies proposed contravened principles established for centuries and it would require very convincing evidence for him to accept these. The speaker then criticised the details of the recommendations. The judges were eminent men but they were to decide a case without parties. They had practically resorted to faith cure.

SIR M. O'DWYER'S DEFENCE OF C.I.D.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer said he had two reasons for having something to say. During the past five years it had been his misfortune to have to do with crimes dealt with by the Rowlatt Commission. It had also been his good fortune to have had the invaluable assistance of the C.I.D. in dealing with these crimes. Speaking for his own province, he could say that without their assistance they could never have suppressed the revolutionary movement. His Honour went on to give particulars of what had occurred during the past few years and to show how essential had been the enquiries of the C.I.D. in detecting enemy agents who had been engaged in the sedition movement. The only mistake made alike in interests of the public and of the Indian revolutionaries themselves had been that more had not been interned at the beginning. For example, only a small proportion of the more dangerous of those who arrived in India by the "Komagata Maru" who were interned had to be eventually prosecuted and punished. On the other hand a number of those allowed to return to their homes were subsequently found to have joined in active revolutionary action and several of them were hanged. His honour went on to refer to the splendid loyalty of the people of the Punjab and especially of the Sikhs, which had refused to be perverted.

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir William Vincent next spoke on behalf of Government. He said he could not treat the matter very lightly. The subject matter of the resolution was serious. Too many lives were lost and it was causing great anxiety to Government. They knew there was widespread conspiracy aiming at the overthrow of the British Government and allusions were made to conspiracies at Singapore, Punjab and elsewhere and also efforts to seduce troops and alienate the loyalty of his Majesty's subjects. They objected [illegible] detailed the [illegible] and paid an eminent judges and who was a man of great knowledge, also who had knowledge of Bengal, having served the Bengal District Committee. They were to view the executive actions from the legal points of view and no restrictions were imposed. They had examined witnesses, documents and their enquiry was of the most exhaustive character and the recommendations were unanimous. It was unreasonable to ask the Council to treat the solemn document in the manner suggested. which would be acting unfairly to the police officers and insulting to members of the committee. They were not dealing with politics, but the vilest forms of crimes. The judges were accustomed to treat criminals and there could not be any prejudice. Their recommendations were reached after examination of judicial records of the men concerned and also witnesses.

TRIBUTE TO C.I.D

The hon. member had given no reason for acceptance of the first part of his resolution. He had not said one word about the enquiry into the C.I.D. Some reasons should have been given but there was no connection between the two. There was no foundation for the report that the recommendations were based upon C.I.D. reports, but outside police reports. He paid an eloquent tribute to the admirable work done by the C.I.D. during the war and in specially unearthing German conspiracies.

Sir William Vincent referred to the Beachcroft and Chandravarkar report and said Sir Charles Cleveland might well be proud of the department over which he presided. He also alluded to the findings of Mr. Stevenson Moore and Sir B. C. Mitter, which were well known in the Punjab. The enquiry had the result of reversing one case only. A enquiry into the C.I.D. at the present moment was impossible. Much of the informations referred to foreign affairs and he felt sure Sir Hamilton Grant would object to such a course and there were also military reasons. An enquiry would absorb the whole attention of the C.I.D. and the Director of Criminal Intelligence and take them away from their war work. He acknowledged the great debt of obligations which they owed to the C.I.D.

MR. SASTRI AND C.I.D.

Mr. Sastri speaking on Mr. Khaparde's Resolution said he felt difficult to accord his vote to the first part of the Resolution. It dealt with a matter of serious import and lawyers could deal with it properly. Two of his friends. Justice Sastri and Mr. P. C. Mitter were identified with the report. With regard to the second part, it bore no organic connection with the first part. If it had been brought forward as a separate proposition he would be inclined to vote. He entirely agreed with the testimony borne by Sir William Vincent and Sir Verney Lovett, but there was a side of C.I.D. activities to which sufficient attention was not given. He was one of those who had suffered at the hands of the C.I.D. He gave a detailed account of how he was treated by them. He asked the Council if it was not too much to be suspected in one's country for doing nothing but loving it. He wanted to know how many members on the official benches were prepared to undergo what he and others like him had undergone. He said he read in a book that the Austrian C. I. D. always followed Mazzini for no other reason but because he always walked in a contemplative mood. Probably the C. I. D. in India did not want young men in this country to walk in contemplative mood (Laughter). Concluding he said the C. I. D. ought to develop, a method of leaving those men in peace who lived well ordered well aimed lives. Their methods had turned many peace-loving youngmen into seditionists.

Mr. Banerjea said the reson for the acceptance of the first part of the proposed resolution inopportune and likely to do harm to the acceptance of the Reforms Report. He bore testimony to the pluck and devotion of the members of the C. I. D but he said the activities of these members must be controlled. But the time for enquiry was not now.

Mr. Sapru said he could support, the first part of the resolution under any circumstances as to the second part his sentiments were the same as those of Mr. Sastri. There was hardly an Indian who was not subjected to humiliation by them. Their position in public life was no security against the C. I. D.

Mr. Sharp thought the resolution was entirely premature and associated himself with Mr. Sastri and others. With regard to the second part of the resolution, he held that Mr. Khaparde had not substantiated his point. The Council following legal practice should reject it. It was hardly necessary under the circumstanees to enter into a detailed examination even. If the second part was put, he would not be able to vote and agreed with Mr. Banerjea that the best interests should be devoted to war.

MR. JINNAH'S CRITICISMS.

Mr. Jinnah said he could not understand what was the mover's object in moving the resolution and what connection the second part had with the first. In his opinion the sole object of appointing the Rowlatt Committee was not to discover the criminal conspiracies which were in existence, but to suggest methods when the normal time was restored to deal with them. He was more concerned with the recommendations rather than with details of the conspiracies and the examination of causes of anarchism, which first made its appearance in 1906. In his opinion the discontent was partly if not wholly due to the Government policy. If it was their real intention that the people should co-operate with them, a change of poliey was needed. As regards the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee, he agreed with some of them, but as regards certain others he felt no civilised Government would ever dream of putting them into force. That point was not under discussion. He complained that the papers on which the recommendations were made were not before the Council. Mr. Jinnah proceeded to criticise the preventive measures and since Mr. Sastri would be required to report himself to the police he wanted to make his position quite clear. These crimes must be dealt with and he felt he would prefer summary methods of trials to extended executive methods. He regretted he could not support the resolution, as no useful purpose would be served. He wanted to have a definite measure before them and he could not agree with Mr. Banerjea that the Rowlatt Committee had anything to do with the reforms.

Mr. Banerjea:—I did not suggest that. My contention is that Lord Sydenham and his friends will make capital out of the Rowlatt Committee's report and harm the reform report.

SIR LOWNDES' OPPOSITION.

Sir George Lowndes following Mr. Jinnah said he could not understand Mr. Jinnah's arguments. He said he agreed with some recommendations of the Committee, yet he could not dream how a civilised Government could dream of adopting them.

Mr. Jinnah interrupted, saying he referred to the particular recommendations he had read to the Council.

Sir George Lowndes continuing said Mr. Jinnah had quoted the recommendations without the preface and leaving out the circumstances under which those recommendations were made. (Hear, hear). His words condemned his own arguments. In conclusion, he could not support the idea of dividing the resolution. Any one was at liberty, to bring in a separate resoluion in terms of the second part of the mover's motion.

Mr. Krishna Sahaya opposed the resolution.

Mr. Khaparde, in winding up, urged that the resolution should be put to vote.

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir Wiliam Vincent speaking for the second time said he was sorry that Sir Charles Cleveland was not present in the Council. Though he was no friend of police rule, yet he thought it to be his duty to protect the Central Intelligence Department from the attacks levelled against them. Sir William, after traversing Mr. Jinnah's points, emphasised the failure of political minded leaders to control the non-political minded followers. They excited the latter's minds, but when the time came they absolutely failed to control the situation. He asked the Council to reject resolution. He asked the Council to reject resolution for the sake of its good name.

The resolution was put to the meeting and negatived.

Mr. Khaparde called for a division, the result of which was 46 against and 2 for the resolution. The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

DOUBLE SHIFTS IN MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One of the resolutions to be placed before to-day's public meeting under the auspices of the Home Rule League states that "the only means of reducing the price of cloth would be to increase production by the mills working day and night by double shifts under facilities to be given by Government in respect of labour, coal, cotton, and stores." Nothing could be more satisfactory, in the interests alike of the workers the industry and the general community, than that our mills should work by two shifts of eight hours each. It is not clear whether this is what the resolution proposes. In any case, it is essential that the meeting should not give its assent to the resolution unless it definitely lays down that the night workers shall not be made to work for a period exceeding eight hours, with an equitable adjustment of wages as between the two classes of workers. For, if it is suggested that they should also, like the day workers, toil for 12 hours, one cannot help feeling that those responsible for this proposal have no conception of the enormity of the present working day in our mills, much less have they realised what working twelve hours during the unnatural hours of the night, especially in the surroundings of the factories, means. These surroundings and the conditions in which the men, whom their employers are pleased to describe as "hands," have to work are unsatisfactory to a degree. To sweat these unfortunate people for the excessive period of twelve hours, even during the day, especially in the existing surroundings and conditions, in the mills in the absence of a Workmen's Compensation Act or any concerted scheme of welfare work and with admittedly irregular inspection, is bad enough in all conscience. It demoralises the workers and saps their vitality and is uneconomical to the industry itself. *A fortiori* no proposal could be fraught with greater danger to the well-being of the workers and therefore, to the community, than that the present evil should be aggravated by the addition of a night shift of 12 or even 10 hours.—Yours, etc.,

S. A. B.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

A PREPARATORY SCHOOL AT SIMLA.

FOR ENGLISH BOYS IN INDIA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

Owing to conditions set up by the war there are a large number of English boys in India who in ordinary circumstances would have proceeded to England for their education. In order to meet their needs it has been decided to establish a preparatory school at Simla. War conditions have seriously affected the Bishop Cotton's School and it has been found possible to make arrangements for the boys attending that school elsewhere without prejudice to their interests or those of the school itself. Through the good offices of the Punjab Government a two years' lease of the school premises has been secured and the school will be opened in the [illegible] of January 1919. The age limits [illegible]ween the age of 7 and 13 [illegible]overning body has been [illegible]laude Hill as presi[illegible]mittee with Bri[illegible]. A pros[illegible] shortly [illegible]

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon arrived in Bombay from Poona on Saturday morning. In the morning her Excellency performed the launching ceremony of the S. S. Bombay at the Government Dockyard and afterwards visited the Women's Branch Depot. Her Excellency lunched at the Yacht Club. In the afternoon her Excellency held a meeting of the Directors of the Willingdon Nurses Club at the Secretariat. In the evening her Excellency visited the Willingdon Sports Club and dined there. Her Excellency left Byculla Station for Government House, Ganeshkhind.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon arrived from Bombay in Poona on Sunday morning.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon attended Service at All Saints Churcr, Kirkee, on Sunday morning and afterwards visited the Kirkee Willingdon Soldiers' Club.

Brigadier-General A. J. H. Swiney has arrived at Government House, Ganeshkind.

H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla and Kumar Prithiraj Sinhji have left Government House, Ganeshkhind.

General Balmukund Dube, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Holkar Army, and Guardian to the present Maharaja, died at Indore on the 21st September 1918, at the age of seventy.

Mr. C P. Ramaswami Iyer, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, who arrived in Bombay from Madras on Sunday, left yesterday for Simla.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has left Bombay for Simla.

MUSICAL RECITAL.

The St. Leonard's School of Music which is so well known in Bombay for its good work in the cause of musical education, was prominently associated with a very interesting concert which was given at the Y. W. C. A. Hall on Saturday evening, the 21st September.

The programme, which was devoted to Chamber and Orchestral music, represented music of the latter part of the 17th century and the 18h century when instrumental music became an independent art-form. The items on the programme coming under the category of Chamber music were a Concerto for two Violins by Bach and one of Mozart's Quartte for Piano, Violin, Viola and Cello, both of which were played with refined taste and feeling. The two orchestral items were the Gavotte by Rameau, a French composer (1683-1764), who established a distinctive style of instrumental music and Haydn's Symphony in D, one of that great composer's most genial and spontaneous works. The orchestra, obviously animated by the enthusiasm of their able conductor, gave a spirited rendering of the symphony, bringing out with fine effect the various gradations of tone. The young violonists who played in the orchestra, are pupils of the St. Leonard's School of Music.

The concert afforded an excellent opportunity to the music students who were present of becoming acquainted with the larger art-forms of music, thus helping them to realize the higher aspects of music. The audience who listened with close attention to the music from beginning to end, was highly appreciative, and the Misses Schmuck and all those associated with them in their work, are to be congratulated on the success of their concert.

ALLEGED BETTING ON RACE-COURSE.

A CORRECTION.

With reference to the Associated Press report of a case which appeared in our issue of Saturday, in which a Bombay gentleman named Mr. Vithaldas, was charged before the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, with betting on the race-course, we are informed that it is not true that Mr. Vithaldas had once been previously convicted in Bombay on a similar charge. In that case he was acquitted by the Bench of Honorary Magistrates and the High Court upheld their decision.

MRS. BESANT IN POONA.

Mrs. Annie Besant will deliver a public lecture to-morrow at 6 p.m. at the Kirloskar Theatre on the "Congress-League Reforms 1918" when the Hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi will preside. Admission to the lecture will be by tickets of ans. 4 each. Seats can also be reserved for Re. 1 each. Tickets can be had of Messrs. A. P. Bapat and Brothers, Booksellers or at the office of the Young India Society from to-day. After the lecture is over an address will be presented to Mrs. Besant who may leave for England on the 5th of October. Special arrangement has been made for ladies.

TURKISH REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 23.

A Turkish communiqué dated the 20th dealing with the British attack speaks of very violent fighting alll night of the 18th with forces continually reinforced on the wide front east of the Jerusalem-Nablus road. The communiqué claims that the attack was arrested on the line of Jalud-Wadiabzu-Zerka but admits that after two hours' violent bombardment supported by naval guns and desperate hand-to-hand naval guns and despatches hand-to-hand fighting the British penetrated the Turkish positions between the coast and the Lydda-Tulkeram Railway. It adds that the Turks drew to Tulkeram.

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MR. A. RAGASWAMI'S ADVICE TO BUREAUCRACY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 22.

Presiding at the North Arcot District Conference, to-day, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar in the course of an address said:—

"The present character of the administration cannot be better described than in the words which Lord Shelbourne long ago used of the Irish bureaucratic administration. He said, 'We govern men and we do not know them, we do not even endeavour to know them.' If the first steps in the realisation of responsible government in India are to be seriously undertaken, then where the administration has necessarily to be in the hands of officers there should be people who know whom they govern, who always endeavour to know those whom they control by their representatives. One essential corollary of such a proposition is that the public services should be as thoroughly Indianised as the circumstances of the country can allow. Restricting the employment of European or foreign agency to the necessities of expert or superior qualifications, intellectual or administrative, that may be needed, non-official and non-paid agency should be availed of to the maximum extent possible not only in the interests of economy and of political training, but also in the interests of the far higher ideals of liberty and self-government."

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NATIONAL UNITY.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU'S ADDRESS.

(From a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Sept. 19.

At the special request of the District Congress Committee and Rajeshwar Mitra Samaj, Akola, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu consented to deliver an address here on her way to Bombay. She alighted here on the 16th and was received on the station platform by leading citizens and the public and then escorted by the Rajeshwar cycle volunteer corps to the local theatre exactly at 7 p.m. The theatre was packed up to its full capacity and some 500 people were refused admission on account of the scarcity of room. Rao Bahadur Damle presided.

In addressing the audience, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said:—Citizens of Akola: To find oneself here is not to come as a stranger to a strange place, but to come as a sister to her brother's home. I came here not as a guest to be received by his or her host, but as a sister to her brother. Many would be in suspense about the subject I wish to speak, but I assure you that I shall say those things which are supermost in your heart, those things about which you always think, those things you always like. What subject there can be but patriotism—the main virtue required for the building of the nation! What subject there can be lent the individual form of service to India's great cause!

How India can be freed and honoured, how India can be uplifted and placed in her right position, how India can be strengthened and raised from the verge of degradation, is the supreme thought of the day. This trend of thought clearly shows that we have now entered upon the new sphere of life. We are now in preparation for something good and beneficial. Asking ourselves now to solve the problem, we must see and balance the assets and liabilities, the drawbacks and fulfilments, the defects and remedies, the degradations and honours, the unfitness and fitness, looking back on our Indian history—not too long—but of two centuries back—two centuries are nothing in the life-time of India's regeneration—but let us be honest and see wherein lay faults—that have degraded us so long?

Before two centuries were we not equipped and ready to carry our own business with our own hands? Were we not able to lead our life perfectly and nationally, were we lacking in something? No. Nothing was lacking, the period was a glorious one! The essential element of success was pervading throughout the whole country and that element was all along trying to lead the supreme and sole way of national life. There was perfect coordination between different styles and different forms. Perfect harmony of life was existing throughout the whole communities. This means that we had realized the responsibility of one section of the community towards another. This means the unification of the nation. Therein lies the recognition of civic responsibility which we had taken up on ourselves. But had any one section said that my life is isolated from the life of the other, had the philosophers preached this doctrine, had the soldiers refused to fight for their King and Country, had the poets sung this doubtful tune in their songs? Then, wherein would have been the harmony of life? Wherein would have been the coordination?

ESSENTIALS OF UNITY.

But now that harmony has gone and factions have arisen in the national life of India, that element of success which saved the Indian nation from time to time now seems to be disappearing and with all this you say, "we want Swaraj." What a possibility there can be of getting Swaraj without being prepared? One will say "at leisure hours I shall talk of Swaraj"; others will say "after I have done my business I shall work in the country's cause." I don't want men of that type. I don't say that every one can be a Tilak, a Gokhale or a Mehta, but it is certain that everybody can do his best. If the farm tiller would say that "I plough for my own sake and what have I to do with your Swaraj"; if a school master says that 'for my 60 rupees I do teach the boys and I have no concern with your Swaraj"; if a merchant will say "to amass the fortune are my speculations and I have no time to look to your Swaraj"; where then will unity lie? Where is the identity of action to the national honour? India wants every individual to help its cause. It wants the farmer to plough his field for India; it wants every school master to teach his pupil for India's sake; it wants every merchant to speculate, keeping before him India's honour; it wants every mother to swing her child's cradle for India's sake. Thus oneness of cause would evolve the national unity and the dawn of freedom will be no longer in darkness waiting. Now, a minority comes forward and says, "my interest should be guarded", that "it's our right to carry the point," that "its our right to carry the point"? I say, why should at all exist these minorities and majorities? Why should one section fear the other? I say for the nation's sake all these differences should be set at naught, should be obliterated. A Brahmin should not be Brahmin first, but an Indian; A Muslim not a Muslim, but an Indian; a Parsi not a Parsi, but an Indian. This consciousness is the chief asset for the preparation of getting Swaraj. I say, be prepared and you shall get it. There is no need of asking for and there is no need of giving of. Simply be prepared to accept. But unless you are prepared, there is no use of having it. I am sure that under conditions of disunity Swaraj will bode us no good. If the ideal of oneness of cause is fully impressed, we cannot be separated. If India wants self-government, India should prove herself justified."

DAWN OF THE NEW SPIRIT.

After all this I am glad to note that the atmosphere is now changing. Had it been like the former one, the nation's choice—say some three weeks ago—would not have fallen upon an able and worthy Muslim, who conducted the whole affair of the Congress very amicably. It was a trying time and it was very difficult to conduct the matters smoothly, but his worthiness has fully justified the trust which the Indian nation has placed upon him. Unity is the keynote of success. Especially in Berar it is very easy to preach and practise this doctrine. No king was greater in India than mine, who had foreseen the effect of the ideal, and who had realised the benefits. It was Mir Mahabubkhan of Hyderabad who had perfectly perceived that unless the different sects are united, the Indian regeneration is an impossibility. I honour him even more than a Congresswala, Brothers! In you lies the destiny of India; the more the delay you will make in mastering the doctrine of unity, the more the expected dawn of freedom will be lengthened. It is time now to see what you choose!

THE ARMS ACT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. Khaparde's motion for the amendment of the Arms Act, particularly in regard to its present administration will be heartily welcomed by the country at large. The hon. member wants to see it brought into line with English legislation on the subject. The Act as it stands would seem to be a harmless thing in itself. It is, however, its administration that we quarrel with. We would go a step beyond the Hon. Mr. Khaparde and press for its immediate repeal. No amount of safeguards sought to be provided in the motion for amendment, would secure its just administration when the question of granting licenses for using arms is reduced to actual practice. It is not a short leap from theory to practice. And in the case of the application of salutary principles and measures of administration, the gulf has been found to be almost impassable. Besides the view of the Government members on the question is anything but encouraging. One hon. member thinks that if the present administration of the Act were in any way slackened, it would lead to consequences frought with the gravest danger to the safety or permanence of British rule in India. Another hon. member would opine that it is a habit with Indians to resort to violence to settle their disputes. A third one honestly believes that civic responsibility as it is understood in England, is foreign to the people of India, while the martial races of Northern India allow little or no interval at all between thought and action.

These opinions amply illustrate the attitude of the bureaucrat towards a question which vitally affects the future of this country as well as that of the Empire. It is a grievous wrong that British rule in this country has done to the manhood of the nation. And to seek to continue the wrong in such childish pretexts as have been referred to above, betrays a spirit which, to say the least, has still remained unaffected by the principle of self-determination of which we have heard "ad nauseum." The principle of self-determination may not be applicable to the people of India, just as the manner in which the authorities in England administer the Arms Act there, cannot be copied in regard to the administration of a similar measure here. The people have long been smarting under this infliction—the disability to carry arms.

The Act came into force in 1860. That is to say, this mischievous measure so well calculated to sap the martial spirit of the people of India was deemed necessary to be passed after the last members of the conflagration of 1857 had died out. According to the statement of an hon. member, the measure was necessitated by the discovery of large gangs importing arms. But steps could have been taken to suppress these gangs, in the same manner as the Thugs and the Pindharis had been exterminated. Besides the very failure of the sepoy rising, was a proof in itself of the devotion and loyalty of the rest of the country to the Empire.

If the Government deny us the enjoyment of our birth-right—we Indians look upon the right to use arms as a birth-right—from which we have so long been kept away, then India instead of becoming an asset of strength to the British Empire, will only prove an encumbrance to the Empire. The war has made a number of revelations. And among them, none is more glaring, than the failure of the Empire to tap the resources of this country in man-power on a scale, which under more favourable conditions of rule, would be simply staggering the enemy. One of the honourable members in the Legislative Council went so far as to ridicule the idea that the repeal of the Arms Act or its desired amendment would help in any way to restore the manhood of the nation. And he proceeded to make contemptuous references to Native States where no such pernicious Act was in force, in relation to recruiting, which according to him was no better than in British India. This is adding insult to injury. Kick a man, whose hands and legs you have taken care to secure beforehand, and then jeer at his helplessness. Call him a coward because he cannot retaliate. Well, nothing could be more cowardly!

Then there is another phase of official weakness. A strong belief obtains among the bureaucrats, that Indians would rise to a man to drive the British out of India, no sooner than the Act were repealed or so far amended as to place the "forbidden fruit" within the easy reach of all. We do not know if sober-minded Englishmen, of course Englishmen who are free from the taint of officialdom or Anglo-Indian journalism, contribute to this wild belief. Apart from betraying a weakness of the official mind, it implies their want of faith in Indian loyalty. But be that as it may, we should like to know if these guardian angels of British Raj in India seriously believe that their insane denial of the use of arms to Indians is the surest means of securing the permanence of alien rule in this land? Or if in a constitutional struggle for freedom, it is only the murderous weapon that counts! We think that the nation will show its resolve to have that degrading measure—the Arms Act amended in such a way as to bring it in line with English legislation on the subject.—Yours etc.,

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(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months an shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particular on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

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FOR EXQUISITE AND LATEST

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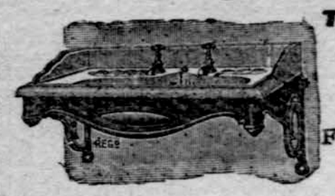

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